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Packing Companies Fined; Regional Manpower Plan; Soviet Told of U. S. Aid

The World's Day—May 4, 1943

New England: Two Packing Companies Fined

Fines and jail sentences were meted out in the U. S. District Court today to two packing companies, Snider Brothers, Inc., Worcester, and Milford Packing Company of Milford, and their officers, found guilty of violating the Emergency Price Control Act. [Page 2.]

Survey by OPA inspectors shows more than 14,000 "C" ration holders in Massachusetts are ineligible for this class of supplemental gasoline ration. Local boards will be instructed to cut "B" and "C" rations drastically. [Page 2.]

The trawler Cormorant was ordered back to sea by the New England War Labor Board today, pending settlement of a dispute between the owners, General Sea Foods Corporation, and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. Union alleges the company refuses to rotate captains in accordance with "customary" policy. General Seafoods is resisting a closed shop.

Strike at Boston's biggest foundry, the Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation of South Boston, continued today, more than 500 semi-skilled and unskilled staying out, while skilled workers remained in, both groups belonging to the same union. [Page 5.]

New Hampshire's Legislature opened its 18th week of business today as leaders expressed hope that final adjournment may be gained by May 14.

A curfew law for each Massachusetts city and town to vote on was recommended for State legislation today by Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh of Boston. Each local government would be allowed to set its own curfew time. [Page 2.]

By a vote of 181-to-0 the House sustained Governor Saltonstall's veto of a bill which would have terminated the sentences of paroled Massachusetts prisoners upon their receiving an honorable discharge from the armed forces. The Governor vetoed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional since it infringed upon the the pardoning power of the Chief Executive.

Washington: McNutt Plans Regional Manpower

Regional manpower agreements between management and labor are being provided by Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner. Plans for nation-wide employment stabilization were abandoned after labor groups complained the April 17 freeze order was too severe.

The skip-a-year tax plan backed by Republicans in the House was formally offered on the floor by Representative Carlson (R) of Kansas, as a substitute for the measure drafted by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee. The House voted to conclude debate, and proceed with voting on pay-as-you-go tax legislation.

Tank car shipments of heating oil to the east coast are temporarily banned by Harold Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, to facilitate oil for the armed forces.

Independence for Puerto Rico during wartime would be unwise, John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, held in opposing the Tydings bill before the Senate Territories Committee. As the island is a key defense base, he said, the political setup should be kept in status quo.

To build a barge canal across Florida, a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee approved an appropriation of $28,000,000. Proponents had asked for $44,000,000. Chairman Thomas (D) of Oklahoma of the Subcommittee, said the $28,000,000 was sugested by the Army Chief of Engineers, who told the Committee that was all he could feasibly spend on the canal during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

One million tons of Navy landing craft is sought by Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in a bill he introduced which would authorize the expenditure of an estimated $1,422,000,000 for small boats and barges.

Incomprehensible, in view of the facts involved, was the comment made by Secretary of State Hull on the protest by Vichy High Commissioner Georges Robert of Martinique, against American abrogation of agreements with the island regime. [Page 7.]

In Europe: Moscow Tells Russians of U. S. Aid

The Russian people have been told by the Moscow Radio that more American Lease-Lend planes have been sent to Russia than to any other military front, also that large quantities of food are being sent to Russia from the United States.

Dutch patriots have kidnaped the daughter of Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German High Commissioner of the Netherlands, and are holding her as a hostage, according to the French Independent News Agency, although Duch sources in London were unable to confirm the report.

Two bombs exploded in the Nazi employment bureau and headquarters of Marshal Pétain's Legion Combattants at Annemasse in the Haite Savoie region of France during the week end, a frontier dispatch to the Geneva Tribune reports.

Greek clergymen have offered themselves in exchange for their countrymen who are being executed by the German occupation authorities in reprisal for sabotage, but the Germans have refused the offer, according to a Swiss account.

Drastic orders forbidding public discussion of military or political affairs in Rumania have been issued by the military authorities, the Bucharest Radio announced.

National: Wilder Wins Third Pulitzer Prize

Thornton Wilder won his third Pulitzer Prize, this time for "The Skin of Our Teeth," best original American play of 1942. [First Page, Second Section.]

A conscientious soldier, who chose anonymity to fame, sent $10 to a Fort Niagara, N. Y., Army post, for "Mess Hall T-137, D Company, to pay for a crate of eggs I dropped while on KP duty."

A new bomber plant for mass production of the Army's longest range and most powerful bombers has been completed at Cleveland by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors.

A destroyer, the U. S. S. Colahan, was launched at the Staten Island Mariners Harbor Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Another Liberty ship, the John Morgan, has been launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard at Baltimore, bringing to 129 the number built there.

Americas: Navy Man to Film Brazil's War Effort

To film Brazil's war effort, Commander John Ford, U. S. N., former Hollywood motion picture director, has arrived in Rio de Janerio. The filming is to be done under the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Bolivia's President, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, arriving in Miami en route for a visit with President Roosevelt, said his country will do everything possible to help the United Nations win the war.

Canada: Four Boeing Plants Resume Production

Four Vancouver plants of the Boeing Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., resumed production, ending a dispute over rest periods which closed the plants on April 28.

Orient: Chinese Legation in Brazil Now Embassy

The Chinese Legation at Rio de Janeiro will be elevated to the status of an Embassy, according to an announcement from the Chinese Foreign Office in Chungking, with Brazil reported to be taking similar action with respect to its Legation at Chungking.

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Weather Predictions

Slightly Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:05 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:17 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:04 a. m.

CIO Strikes At Lewis And Cost of Living

Price control is declared more important than wages by national secretary-treasurer.

Disagreeing with John L. Lewis' demand for pay raises regardless of inflation, the Congress of Industrial Organizations regards price control as more important today than wage increases, believes inflation can be checked and prices rolled back, and urges adequate government action to restore the waning buying power of the workers.

The national C. I. O. standpoint on prices and wages based on the danger that "if you get an increase in wages it is going to be wiped out by an increase in prices," was brought to Boston by costs-of-living experts of the C. I. O. from Washington and by the national Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. O., James B. Carey.

They charged Mr. Lewis with moves that would promote inflation, and deplored his coal strike. They declared that labor should drop its traditional absorption in wages, recognize its position as a consumer, and organize locally with a cost of living committee in every union to protect its real wages.

Forecasts Made

Mr. Carey also gave these forecasts from the C. I. O.'s Washington headquarters:

"We know the Office of Price Administration is going to have to be completely revised.

"We know we are going to have a Secretary of Labor for the first time and not a social worker. The one Labor Department has not functioned in an aggressive way to solve the problems of labor, so we have 27 labor departments set up in government departments and agencies.

"We expect to see the War Labor Board given back the necessary authority to adjust inequalities and inequities in pay and substandard wages."

Mr. Lewis' policy came in for no sympathy whatever at last night's cost of living meeting held at the Hotel Bradford at call of the Greater Boston C. I. O. Industrial Union Council. "The Pace and Bankhead farm bills would have increased the cost of living 20 per cent," said Leo Goodman, formerly of Boston, who is secretary of the C. I. O.'s national Cost of Living Committee. "Mr. Lewis was for passing both bills. They would have raised the cost of living for the miners 20 per cent." Mr. Carey added, "Lewis doesn't believe in trying to hold down prices."

Advance Made

An enormous advance has been made by labor in taking up the price problem, said John W. Edelman, who represents the C. I. O. in the labor office of the OPA at Washington. Heretofore labor has done little to stop rises in the cost

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Americans Advance Beyond Mateur; Jeffers: Rubber Plan Aids Gas Supply; Ickes Orders Coal Mines on 6-Day Week

Fuel Chief says miners cannot by-pass the War Labor Board; no pledge to Lewis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes today ordered all coal mines put on a six-day work week immediately.

The order applies to all soft and hard coal mines being operated by the Government which heretofore have been authorized to increase prices to cover costs of the six-day week.

The need for the order Mr. Ickes attributed to the necessity for assuring adequate supplies of coal.

Mr. Ickes at a press conference today made plain that no formula of agreement has been worked out, no Government pledges made and that he assumes no responsibility for initiating negotiations.

In fact, Mr. Ickes said, negotiations must be carried on between the operators and the miners as before and "there is no way out if you mean by-passing the War Labor Board."

Mr. Lewis has declared that the National War Labor Board was prejudiced, and he declared yesterday in New York that he was waiting "for the initiative" for resumed negotiations to come from Mr. Ickes.

Mr. Ickes said he had taken no such initiative.

Negotiations Resumed

Negotiations were resumed in New York this morning for hour and a half between anthracite mine operators and the U. M. W., with Mr. Lewis present.

Mr. Ickes in a brief statement pointpointing out that, so far at any rate, miners had gone back to work and that there had been no violence said:

"1. Coal is coming out of the mines and moving in the channels of the trade.

"2. Coal mining was resumed without anybody being killed. No one tried to mine coal with bayonets.

"3. I am grateful that the miners acted upon the suggestion that they go back to work—a suggestion that was made last Sunday, not as a bargain between contenders, but as a straight request in behalf of a government at war to a group of its patriotic citizens.

"4. No promise or pledge was given to anyone as payment for this action. After all, the miners do not bargain for patriotism and

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Breaking of bottlenecks in materials cited by Rubber Administrator in defense of program

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—Instead of adding to the aviation gasoline shortage, his synthetic rubber program has increased the supply by breaking bottlenecks and increasing sources of materials, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers told the Truman Investigating Committee today.

Greatly subdued since personal meetings with Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Mr. Jeffers took the stand in the rubber-gasoline dispute to oppose any curtailment in his program.

Previously Mr. Jeffers had indicated to the press that he was ready for a knock-down, drag-out fight with Mr. Patterson, warning that either he or Mr. Patterson would have to resign. Mr. Patterson paved the way for Mr. Jeffers' peaceful session with the Senate Committee when he announced yesterday that he and the Rubber Director would take a trip to component plants together in the interest of breaking bottlenecks.

Scheduling Program

Insisting that the aviation gasoline program is further ahead than it would have been if there had been no rubber program, Mr. Jeffers took credit for:

1. A large part in the reorganization of the War Production Board that brought about present-day scheduling procedure.

2. Additional production due to breaking of bottlenecks in materials.

3. Increased production due to by-products of butadiene plants of the rubber program.

Pointing out that Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes had blamed the rubber program for a loss of 4,000,000 barrels of high octane gasoline, Mr. Jeffers declared: "Had he taken into account the additional production that was brought about because of our activities and because of his share of the directives, he would have found that he gained, or at least suffered no loss."

Mr. Jeffers told the Committee that his rubber program had followed in general the recommendations of the Baruch Committee which provides rubber for military needs, for essential civilian driving, and "enough left over to permit the American people to go about at least some of their normal activities."

Opposes Further Cuts

Inclination of the Army, now faced with a shortage of aviation gasoline, has been to think that rubber production should be limited only to military needs and essential civilian driving.

Mr. Jeffers told the Committee today that if governmental policy is revised to further restrict the American people, "they'll have to get a new boy in my job; I'm not going to do that job."

Recent OPA relaxation on camelback for recapping tires was described by Mr. Jeffers as in keeping with his distaste for rationing red tape. Confronted by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota with figures showing that the amount of camelback was insufficient to meet orders and defense workers were having to drive their tires to a point where they were not recappable, Mr. Jeffers insisted: "I don't think that it was a mistake; others may think it was, but I don't."

Relaxation on recaps was one factor that led Mr. Patterson to accuse the rubber program of interfering with the necessary output of aviation gasoline.

"Competent Direction"

True to form, Mr. Jeffers was vehement in his distaste for public office, telling the committee that his one aim is to get the rubber program thoroughly set "so I can get out of Washington."

The large audience in the Senate caucus room applauded vigorously when Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York suggested that he stay and take over the octane gas program, now in the

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

By a Staff Artist

Americans Press on Swiftly

White arrows show how American forces have advanced beyond captured Mateur in two directions—one arm reaching out toward Ferryville and Bizerte and the other pushing southeastward and threatening to flank German troops near Tebourba. White arrow and flag show French position in the extreme northeast corner of Tunisia.

Patton's blitz strategy threatens to split Nazis —U. S. forces occupy Russell Islands.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Dramatic events are following each other in quick succession in the Tunis-Mediterranean war theater.

Victorious American troops have driven well beyond Mateur in two directions. One striking force is moving northeastward toward Bizerte and its long-range guns have the important communications center of Ferryville under fire. Ferryville is only eight miles from Bizerte. Another group has fanned out to the southeast and is nearing the Tine River, just six miles northeast of Tebourba, gateway to Tunis. In the extreme north, French fighters are keeping pace with the Americans by picking their way through thicket-covered highlands 14 miles from Bizerte.

By audaciously continuing the blitz tactics, which won them their greatest victory of the African campaign in the capture of Mateur, the Americans now threaten seriously to split the Bizerte-Tunis defense arc into two parts and to flank the German forces which halted the British First Army in the Tebourba-Medjez-el-Bab sector.

It is not yet clear whether the Germans are offering more than rearguard resistance to the Americans. There is high ground just south of Ferryville where the enemy conceivably could make a desperate stand to save Bizerte. But there are indications the Germans may have decided to pull out of Bizerte without a major fight and offer their last-ditch resistance on the mountainous Cape Bon Peninsula farther east.

Such a decision, if it has been taken, manifestly is partly the result of German fears of Allied naval action in the Mediterranean. For at least 10 days the Germans have been jittery over the pending activities of a rumored naval and invasion fleet at Gibraltar. And now, according to Axis radios, this fleet has sailed from the British fortress — presumably eastward.

If Axis reports are true, one of two things may be developing: A naval attack on the rear of the Tunisian bridgehead or an attempt to seize the islands of Sardinia and Sicily. A successful effort in either case would make prolonged resistance by General von Arnim impossible either in Bizerte or Tunis and would end abruptly any lingering Axis hopes of a successful evacuation.

In any event, the extraordinary progress of the Americans is likely to result in a sudden shifting of Axis troops in all sections of the Tunisian front. There can be little doubt that General von Arnim's mobile reserves have been pretty well spent and that an immediate shortening of the enemy lines is essential.

In Russia, the battle for the Kuban bridgehead has flared up again and Moscow says it may mark the beginning of the awaited great summer test of strength.

The Navy announced that American forces have extended their hold on the Solomons by occupying the small Russell Islands, only 18 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. The occupation apparently took place several months ago.

Meanwhile, it now appears that heavy Allied air losses in Sunday's battle off Darwin were caused more by heavy winds than by Japanese action.

Nazis Push Plans to Bar Allied Thrust in Balkans

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from a year's tour of duty in the Middle East

Major developments in Southeastern Europe seem foreshadowed by the present diplomatic bustle in the Balkans. The scurrying trips to the Führer by King Boris of Bulgaria, General Antonescu of Rumania, the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, and now the Croat puppet, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, reflect the fears rather than the hopes of the Nazis for the coming months.

Heretofore when these Axis puppets were pulled to Berlin, it was in connection with Nazi offensive plans and demands for increased delivery of both grain and cannon fodder figured on the agenda. But now the main topic, as revealed in the official Nazi press communiqués, is the "defense" of Europe from the expected Allied invasion.

Disaffection in Rumania and Hungary, which have lost heavily on the Eastern Front, and the unquenchable flame of resistance in Yugoslavia and Greece have weakened the Nazi position inside Southeastern Europe at the very time when the danger from without is taking concrete shape in mounting Allied military and political strength throughout the adjacent Middle Eastern area.

Thus, while German Army engineers are busy reinforcing border and shore-line defenses with concrete pillboxes, the Nazi politicos are busy bolstering the ties that bind their ramshackle dominion together. The task is a grim and thankless one, with the currents of underground resistance running ever closer to the surface in those countries that are listed as Germany's "allies."

Even though the fighting in Southern Europe still is in the future, the Germans already have been forced to make one major "strategic withdrawal" on the diplomatic front. Turkey, that vital sector where the German Foreign Office concentrated its heaviest artillery in the form of superenvoy and arch-intriguer Franz von Papen, is more and more openly showing its preference for the United Nations.

Most eloquent in this connection is the visit of a Turkish military delegation to North Africa and the

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Solid South Is 'Hopping Mad,' But Will It Desert New Deal?

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today presents the second of a series of articles on the southern political situation.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4—Like the rest of the country, southern political leaders easily divide themselves into New Dealers and anti-New Dealers.

Unlike the rest of the country, southern New Dealers are about as critical of the New Deal as are its open opponents.

This means that throughout the South the New Deal, as personified by President Roosevelt, is being berated, sometimes in tears and sometimes in anger, by friend and foe alike. Between them there is a considerable bill of complaint against the Administration in Washington — an Administration they want to support but against which they now threaten dire reprisals unless their "wrongs" are redressed.

In this bill of complaint which, in one form or another, flowed into the conversation of every southern governor and state official with whom I have talked during the past 10 days, are the ingredients of the much-discussed, much-feared, much-hoped-for revolt of the Solid South.

South "Good and Sore"

Before attempting to determine whether these ingredients are going to produce a revolt, and whether, if they do, it is to be a popular-voting revolt, a political-leaders' revolt, or just a hot-weather conversation piece, let us look at the whole series of things the South is, as one editor described it, "good and sore about."

Affable, articulate, blunt-speaking Gov. Ellis G. Arnall of Atlanta, Ga., who with the cordial backing of President Roosevelt rid Georgia of Gene Talmadge demagoguery (Gene's own description of himself), calls them "the South's pet peeves" and he isn't going to let his personal devotion to the President keep him from jumping up and down about them until the South gets the attention he believes it deserves from both the Democratic Party and the Federal Government. Hard-hitting, reformist Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana cites them as the "bill of particulars" which the whole South, he says, brings against the New Deal Administration.

While southern grievances vary somewhat from state to state, from Governor to Governor, from politician to politician, they form pretty much a common pattern.

List of Complaints

In composite, they comprise these wrongs—put the way southerners usually put them—which the South wants righted, or else.

1. The New Deal's persistent attempt to impose its hothouse theories of social and economic

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Man Rejected as Unfit for Army Duty Works Two 8-Hour Shifts in Shipyard

WILMINGTON, Calif., May 4 (AP)—Rejected by Army doctors who told him a knee injured in football wouldn't permit him to be on his feet eight hours a day, Edmund Orbeck, of Long Beach, Calif., got a job as a shipfitter. Then he got a second job in the same shipyard as a welder.

As Edmund N. Orbeck, the name on his birth certificate, he worked in the California Shipbuilding Corporation yard from 4 p. m. to midnight. Then he checked out and started a second eight-hour shift as welder Edmund John Orbeck, his name on a baptismal record.

He held both jobs for three weeks with 100 per cent attendance—until someone reported his excessive zeal.

Given his choice of the two jobs, which netted $125 a week, Mr. Orbeck elected to remain a shipfitter, at $68.64 each week.

"I hope I can find a part-time job somewhere," he said.

Stalin Makes Strong Moves To Cement Allied Harmony

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Stalin has taken two public steps in three days to repair the damage which Russia's break with the Polish Government in exile did to United Nations' harmony.

Less conspicuous developments in the diplomatic world behind the scenes add to these two public events to produce a definite picture of quick and determined effort in all three Capitals concerned—Moscow, London, and Washington—to overcome the results of Germany's propaganda atrocity story about the Polish officers.

These are the positive things which have happened:

1. On May 1, Mr. Stalin wrote into his order of the day to the Red Army explicit and enthusiastic praise of the war effort of Britain and the United States. He credited Anglo-American victories in Tunisia with producing, in conjunction with the Russian winter offensive, "the preliminary conditions necessary for victory over Hitlerite Germany."

He referred to "devastating blows" by Anglo-American air forces against the "war-industry centers of Germany and Italy."

Demands Surrender

He used the Casablanca phrase, "unconditional surrender," for the first time, thereby counteracting a tendency to read into his previous public statements an assumption that the Red Army intended to halt at the old borders of Russia and pull out of the war whenever that line has been reached.

2. On May 3 he sent a special message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill telling him that Russia "welcomed" the bombing of Berlin, Essen, and other industrial centers of Germany.

3. Agitation for a new Polish Government in exile to be set up in Moscow has dwindled in the Soviet press. In its place is heavy emphasis on the part that Anglo-American forces are playing in the war.

4. Behind these moves from Moscow has been positive and forthright communications from both Mr. Churchill and from President Roosevelt to Moscow, stressing, (a) the heavy importance of restoring United Nations' solidarity and (b) the inability of either London or Washington to accept any theory that Poland's future was of concern exclusively to Russia.

Difference Remains

Add it all together and there still remains a difference of view between Moscow on one hand and London and Washington on the other about the future of Poland, or at least the way in which Poland is to be treated. But there also emerges something of much greater and more constructive importance, a picture of more real military solidarity about prosecu-

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North Africa:

Americans Pressing Towards Ferryville

Shortly after Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that American troops had pressed beyond Mateur toward Ferryville,

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New OPA Book to Guide Shopper on Food Prices

Another Government "best seller," which, together with War Ration Books 1, 2, and 3—the latter due this summer—bids fair to bulge Mrs. Housewife's handbag beyond its capacity, is announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

The latest book, a sort of Shoppers' Guide to Neighborhood Food Prices, will contain flat dollars-and-cents prices on hundreds of items of food, informing housewives as to the maximum legal prices they should have to pay their neighborhood grocer for meats, vegetables, grocery staples, and other commodities.

However, since the job of assembling the information for these booklets and printing and distributing them is so huge, the OPA also said that, for the present, at least, shoppers had best look to their newspapers are current information on food prices.

Dollar-and-Cents Ceilings

Dollars and cents ceiling prices already have been established by the OPA on pork products and on certain other commodities. And dollars-and-cents ceilings on beef, lamb, and veal are scheduled to go into effect on May 17. These are but the forerunners of general price ceilings on a thousand or more food items—all to be fixed on a community basis, the OPA states.

In preparing such ceiling prices, local War Price Rationing Boards will be guided by price panels. These are made up of community residents, such as housewives, lawyers, and businessmen. Even now these Board members are filling looseleaf notebooks with specific price information on such varied items as tires, bed springs, used refrigerators, and even used egg cases.

Many factors have to be considered in arriving at such food-price ceilings. In some instances, maximum prices already have been established for growers and producers on raw products, with allowable mark-ups for shippers, wholesalers, and retailers.

System to Be Worked Out

In other cases, no such basic ceiling has been established. For example, there is a ceiling at present on live poultry. But there's no ceiling on live cattle. All such things must be studied carefully and a system worked out for various maximum prices before ceilings for consumers can be announced.

It is hoped by the OPA that the new plan—under which flat ceiling prices would be based on average costs and markups in each community—will help greatly to correct present violations. For, with the new "Shoppers' Price Guide" in her hand, Mrs. Housewife will know just what she should have to pay for certain commodities—and no more. Every store in a community will be required to post signs listing the ceilings in that neighborhood, and grocers also will be required to keep records of sales.

The OPA explained today just how its mark-up control regulations work. First, the shipper—the man who collects certain specified products from the farmer—is under OPA dollars-and-cents limits on the price he can charge the wholesaler to whom he ships such products.

Mark-Up Control

Next, the wholesaler must pay the freight costs and still be able to sell at a profit to the retailer. So, to the purchase price which he paid the shipper, the OPA allows a wholesaler to add the freight cost, plus a limited margin for profit. That is the mark-up control.

Then, the retailer—the neighborhood storekeeper—must make a profit on what he buys from the wholesaler. So the OPA lets him add a certain margin. In other words, he marks up the price at which he bought from the wholesaler.

Substitution by the OPA of a flat dollars-and-cents ceiling for the long-projected over-all marginal mark-up plan has the food industry very much concerned.

The Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, acting swiftly on the OPA's announcement of flat ceiling prices, wired President Roosevelt and Massachusetts Representatives and Senators as follows:

Telegram to Congressmen

"Food industry has been waiting since last September for overall mark-up reguations on food prices. The OPA has regulations ready to issue, based on months of study of all phases of distribution, from processor to consumer. This is a sound, equitable regulation, and should be issued at once.

"Suggested roll-back of prices to May, 1942, level can only result in chaos and uncertainty in entire food field. Price control of foods can only be effective with willing co-operation of all food dealers.

"Increased labor costs and reduced volume due to rationing make it also essential that no such fatal experiment as a one-year roll-back of prices be attempted at this time.

"Suggest issuance of order as written, then intelligent study to determine possibilities of practcial roll-back.

"Consumers suffer most when a food store closes."

Fines and Jail Sentences Given in Meat Packing Cases

Fines and jail sentences were meted out in the U. S. District Court today to two packing companies and their officers who had been found guilty by a Federal Jury of violating the Emergency Price Control Act.

Judge Arthur D. Healey fined the Snider Brothers, Inc., a Worcester packing company, $2,500 as a corporation, and specified that the sum be deposited with the Clerk of the Court within a week. Irving Snider, President, and Abraham Snider, his brother, and the Vice-President, were fined $1,000 each and were sentenced to four months each in jail. The sentences on the two individuals were stayed pending appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

It was specified by the Court that should the appeal be upheld, the deposit of the fine by the Corporation should be returned.

A fine of $1,000 was assessed against the Milford Packing Company, of Milford. The two officers thereof, Caesar Cavigioli, the President, and Abraham Ginsburg, the Treasurer, were fined $1,000 each, and sentenced to four months each in jail. These sentences also were stayed pending an appeal to the Circuit Court. The Milford Packing Company was ordered to deposit the fine within a week, however.

Alleged violation of the price ceilings in the sale of beef at wholesale was charged in the indictments, which resulted in a Federal Jury finding both groups of defendants guilty; the Snider cases on April 15, and the Milford cases on April 13.

In the cases of the Snider brothers, testimony was presented to show that customers were billed for pickles, cheese, chicken, fish, and other items which they did not order, and usually did not get, as an alleged subterfuge to sell their beef above the ceilings.

The Milford cases involved the sale of beef at higher than ceiling prices. It was testified that the figures were 8 to 14 cents above the legal limit.

EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

A complete choice of household equipment and everyday wants conveniently classified.

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Council Adjourns During 'Lewis' Talk

Boston's City Council meeting came to an abrupt ending yesterday when, in the midst of a speech by Councillor Charles I. Taylor denouncing John L. Lewis, it was found there was "no quorum."

Mr. Taylor's resolution denouncing Mr. Lewis and other officials of the United Mine Union for allegedly jeopardizing the safety of the nation and placing the armed forces in peril was referred to the committee on rules on the motion of Councilor James S. Coffey.

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Spars Hike for Train

By a Staff Photographer

New Coast Guard Women Parade

Top: Marching through downtown Boston, 157 New England girls, newly inducted Spars, head for South Station, where they entrained for Hunter College, New York, for indoctrination. Lower: Gladys and Beatrice Pfyffer, twin Spars from Stoughton, Mass.

Women 'Marching On to War' Tread Historic Boston Streets

Women "marching on to war" in a parade in Boston's streets today set a precedent in this old town where men and patriots have marched since the days of George Washington and Paul Revere.

Since the present war began there have been many parades through Boston streets of volunteers who have enlisted for various branches of the armed services, and even the mechanics and craftsmen who have enrolled for duty as "Sea Bees" and who march away to fight for Democracy with steam shovels, construction tools and similar implements. In these parades some women have often followed along with their men folk until the men entrained for distant points.

But never before has there been a parade of women on their way to service in the armed forces marching through downtown streets of Boston in perfect military fashion, with a band 'n' everything.

It consisted of 157 New England girls who left the recruiting office of the Coast Guard at 70 State Street and marched in columns of three to the South Station, en route to Hunter College, New York City, where they will undergo indoctrination courses to fit them for shore jobs as Spars and release able-bodied Coast Guardsmen for active combat duty.

The parade was headed by the Coast Guard Port of Boston band, a snappy color guard and a trim escort of blue clad Spars. The line of march was up State Street to Congress, to Post Office Square, to Federal Street to the South Station.

A group of Waves—women's auxiliary of the Navy—and women Marines also left South Station today for Hunter College. A total of 368 New England girls who have enlisted as apprentice seamen, assembled at the South Station to entrain as did 38 privates in the women's reserve of the Marine Corps.

Training in Radio Offered to Women In WAAC Reserve

A new program giving women an opportunity for training on radio work in the enlisted reserve of the WAAC for duty with the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, was announced today at the Boston office of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

This program, formerly limited to men, is now open to women with a high school education, between the ages of 21 and 44 inclusive, single or married, with no dependents or children under 14 years of age. Successful applicants will be enlisted in the WAAC after passing the necessary examination.

After enlistment, they will be placed in an inactive or reserve status, and will train for six months as civilian employees at a salary for the first three months at the rate of $1,020 per annum, and for the last three months at the rate of $1,440 a year. After completion of training, they will go to active duty on military pay, with the WAAC organization as radio operators, radio repairmen, radio telephone operators, and teletype operators.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Italian Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Edward Weeks, editor of Atlantic Monthly, will address the Boston Bookbuilders on the subject, "An Editor Faces the Future," at the annual meeting and dinner to be held at Schraffi's West Street restaurant, at 6:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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C. I. O. Strikes At Lewis and The High Cost of Living

Continued from Page 1

of living. Traditionally it has tried to offset advances in prices by advances in wages. Labor is coming to realize today that it has to fight on more than one front. It is seeing that an increase in the cost of living is equivalent to a cut in wages.

The answer to the price problem Mr. Edelman pointed to as subsidies. "We are not going to put over our program until we get a subsidy," he declared. "OPA figures indicate that $2,000,000,000 will be required to roll back prices and at the same time get full production. Don't take anybody's word on rolling back prices until you get subsidies."

A national emergency canteen service with special eating facilities in every plant of 250 workers, including a special meat ration for heavy workers, will be asked by the C. I. O., Mr. Edelman reported.

The fight of the C. I. O. on the wage front has still got to be continued, Mr. Carey said, but the fight on the price front over the cost of living at this period is more important. "We labor people are going to recognize that we are consumers, because that is terribly important," he said in summing up the new trend.

The cost of living index of the United States Department of Lbaor was held worthless by the C. I. O. leaders. They advised that unions form committees of women to go out and get figures on the rise in the cost of living, particularly food.

Freight Rates 'Frozen'

Freezing of all railroad freight rates as of March 6, 1942, on intrastate service, has been ordered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Curfew Law Of State-Wide Scope Is Urged

A new curfew law, state-wide in scope, was proposed to Governor Saltonstall today by Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh, Acting Police Commissioner of Boston, after a conference with the Committee on the Cause of and Cure for Crime of the Massachusetts Civic League.

The proposal calls for enabling State legislation to allow each city and town to adopt the curfew law. Regulation as to just what hour the curfew would start would be left to each city or town, explained Captain Kavanaugh, who has publicly favored 11 p. m.

The law would give power to policemen who find children under 17 years of age, unaccompanied by parent or guardian or without written permission to be on the street for a business, religious or other legitimate reason, to take the name and address of each child and notify the chief of police. The latter would then cause the juvenile officer to notify the parent or guardian.

The policeman also would have the right to take the child to the police station if the child refused to obey instructions to go home or if he believed the child gives wrong information.

At the station, the officer in charge would turn the child over to parents when they call, without penalty or fine for a first offense.

Any subsequent violation calls for prosecution of the child and parent, with conviction carrying a penalty for the child and a $20 fine for the parent.

The delegation attneding the conference with Captain Kavanaugh included: Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Civic League; John J. Connolly, juvenile court probation officer; Dr. George Gardner of the Judge Baker Foundation; and Dr. Bryant Moulton of Harvard University.

The Committee also recommended that Captain Kavanaugh have a central list available at headquarters so that outlying stations could find out whether children picked up had been picked up previously in another section of the city.

Plastic Dog Tags Prove Good Eating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H.

City Clerk Arthur E. Roby is having his troubles. It seems that he purchased plastic dog tags to take the place of hard-to-get metal tags. This was the start of his troubles. It didn't take many days to find out that there was something strange about the tags. The dogs not only took to eating each other's tags but cases have been reported of dogs turning practically inside out trying to eat their own tags. It is still a mystery as to why the dogs like to eat the tags. And no solution has been forthcoming.

Five Years of War in 16 Months Tale of Norwood Army Aviator

Capt. John R. Hartwell of the Army Air Forces, who is now visiting his home town of Norwood, Mass., on an extended furlough, has seen enough action in his 16 months of continuous duty, it is estimated, to span five years of campaign experiences by a foot soldier of former wars.

World War I soldiers also counted themselves fortunate if they could get leave from the fighting front in France to visit Paris, yet such is the everyday miracle of air transportation that Captain Hartwell was able to rejoin his wife, children and family from "somewhere in Australia."

But such a furlough was the reward of active duty stretching around the world—so active, in fact that Captain Hartwell's wife disclosed that she had received only six letters from him while he was away from the United States.

Though like most American soldiers, Captain Hartwell's active duty began since Pearl Harbor, he had been activated as a pilot before the Japanese attack. Hence, he was among the first group of American pilots sent to the South Pacific in an attempt to stem the initial Japanese move toward Malaysia and the Netherlands East Indies.

A member of the National Guard, Captain Hartwell was inducted as a lieutenant at Camp Edwards when the Guard was made part of the regular Army at the close of 1940. Before that he had flown with Inter-City Airlines out of East Boston and in an air unit of the National Guard. When an opportunity came while at Camp Edwards for men with flying training to volunteer for heavy bombardment air work Captain Hartwell applied and was transferred to a heavy bombardment group at Langley Field, Va.

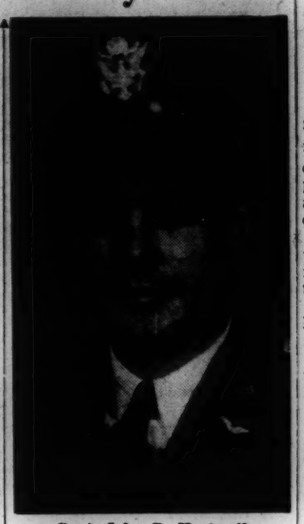
Thus, when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor—he was then at Mitchel Field, Long Island—Captain Hartwell was assigned to the first group of pilot to ferry Boeing "Flying Fortresses" from the United States to the South Pacific war zone.

Captain Hartwell was a part of a group which reached Java in time to try to stem the Japanese invasion of that island. He participated in raids to Borneo and over the Makassar Straits. When Japanese occupation of Java made the defenders' position untenable, Captain Hartwell was one of a group evacuated to a port in Western Australia.

After several months he was sent to an air base in Northern Australia where he took part in extended raids to Rabaul and other Japanese positions in the islands north of Australia. Then the Captain was transferred to a troop carrier squadron which carried personnel equipment from Australia to New Guinea. Afterward he was based in New Guinea and flew troops to various fighting fronts on that island.

After such continuous, exhausting work, Captain Hartwell was granted a three-month furlough and came all the way by air up from the south Pacific and across the United States to his home town. For the first two weeks of his furlough Captain Hartwell took a complete rest at the resort cottage of his wife's family at Chatham, Mass.

Rationing and the dimout made the greatest impression on the Captain when he returned to the United States. "Butter is his only hardship," Mrs. Hartwell said. "I have to tell him to lay off—he isn't in camp now."



Capt. John R. Hartwell

Norwood, Mass., veteran Army Air Forces pilot, now visiting home town for extended furlough.

Sweeping Changes Urged In the State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 4—Sweeping revision of the State Government, involving elimination of several elective offices, changes in the method of appointing judges, and alteration of the present grand jury system, were proposed here today by State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Greenfield Kiwanis Club, the State Treasurer urged the calling of a Constitutional Convention as soon as reasonably possible after the war to make such changes as may be necessary to effect the revisions in Government which he proposes.

Here are the major changes recommended by Mr. Hurley:

1. Appointment of the Attorney General instead of election.
2. Merging of the offices of Treasurer, Auditor, and Comptroller.
3. Abolition of the Governor's Council.
4. Establishment of the Appellate Tax and Industrial Accident Boards as courts.
5. Gubernatorial appointment of judges subject to popular ratification at the polls.
6. Setting of a minimum age limit for lower court judges at 35 years and for Superior and Probate Court judges at 40 to 45 years.
7. Make it obligatory upon judges presiding over Grand Jury sessions to tell ever witness what his rights are.
8. Abolition of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.
9. A constitutional amendment preventing gerrymandering of legislative and Congressional districts.

Not for 25 Years

Mr. Hurley pointed out that a Constitutional Convention such as he proposes has not been held in Massachusetts for 25 years and that a lot has happened since then.

Presiding officer of the Senate under the State Treasurer's plan would be the Lieutenant Governor who, he said, "is now nothing more than a political ornament."

The judicial nature and importance of the work of the Appellate Tax Board and the Industrial Accident Board requires that they be made courts, Mr. Hurley added. He served on the former board for a short time.

Pointing out alleged weaknesses in the grand jury system, the State Treasurer said that the historical function of the grand jury as a protection between the sovereign and the citizen was slowly but surely being discarded.

"It is a perversion of the grand jury system," he said, "for any prosecutor to summon before the grand jury any person whom he even remotely suspects he may seek an indictment against." He advocated changes whereby a judge would preside over the deliberations of a grand jury under obligation to tell every witness his rights.

Excess 'T' Coupons to Be Recalled As Guard Against 'Black Market'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation acted yesterday to remove a potential source of "blacket market" gasoline by arranging for the prompt recall of the excess "T" coupons of operators whose allotted mileage has been cut.

Under the new procedure, a commercial vehicle operator whose gasoline allotment is reduced will be required to surrender his excess "T" coupons to the ODT when his operations are reviewed or when his revised Certificate of War Necessity is issued.

At the time his revised certificate is issued, the operator's original certificate becomes invalid and he must turn this in along with the surplus "T" coupons. The ODT office receiving the invalidated certificate and the excess coupons will give the operator a receipt and will destroy the coupons.

The new arrangement will assist the ODT in the review of all Certificates of War Necessity, currently being conducted to discover and correct certificates which allow operators more gasoline than their essential operations require, the ODT said.

This review has been necessitated by the fact that some operators have "T" rations in excess of their needs, granted to them through initial errors in issuing Certificates of War Necessity, and also because a large number of operators have cut their mileage through joint action plans and other conservation devices since their present certificates were issued, the ODT said.

'Objector' Sentenced

John Channing Sloane of Wollaston, Mass., today was sentenced to three years in jail after pleading guilty to charges of failure to report for induction when ordered by his draft board. Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in United States District Court, was told that the youth claimed to be a conscientious objector, but that he had failed to take advantage of the methods for classifying such individuals. He was a student for the ministry at Nazarene Eastern College in Quincy.

Call for Men 38 to 50

Men between the ages of 38 and 50 are wanted by the United States Marine Corps for guard duty work, it was announced today by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of recruiting in this district.

To qualify for this enlistment, men must be in good physical condition and have not more than two dependents. Applicants should apply to the recruiting station on the seventh floor of the Boston Post Office Building.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight; continued moderately cool Wednesday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler with light frost; scattered showers in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight; continued moderately cool Wednesday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly cooler with light frost tonight; moderately cool Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:26 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 12:58 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Army-Navy 'E' Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 4—Plants of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company in Pawtucket and Central Falls recently received the Army-Navy "E" Award.

Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, U. S. N. (ret.), associated with the Navy General Board and former President of the Naval War College in Newport, made the presentation of the "E" flag. John J. McCabe, President of Local B-1098 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Robert Perry, President of the Collyer Welfare Employees Association, accepted the "E" flag for the Collyer employees. Robert C. Moeller, Treasurer and General Manager of the company, accepted the award for the firm.

Over 14,000 'C' Gas Book Holders Hit

More than 14,000 Massachusetts motorists now hold "C" gasoline rations—for which they are not eligible, a State OPA survey of applications before local war price and rationing boards revealed today.

In Eastern Massachusetts alone there are 170,000 holders of "B" ration cards, 127,000 with "C" rations, the State office reports.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, disclosed these preliminary findings of the survey which is now 75 per cent complete shortly after Charles F. Philips, Director of the OPA's national automobile supply and rationing division, asserted in Boston that "B" and "C" books must be curtailed.

For the past five weeks, inspectors from the State OPA office have been examining the eligibility of "C" card holders Mr. Bresnahan expects their work will have been completed in another week or so.

Added to this, within 24 hours every local ration board in the State will receive detailed instructions directing them to reappraise carefully all present holders of supplemental gasoline rations from two angles; eligibility and amount. The mileage needs of each applicant will be checked more thoroughly than ever, with special attention going to those who apply for reclassification.

Many Expected

OPA expects many such new applications between now and May 20, the date when large numbers of ration books expire.

Action of the State OPA was taken as a result of the visit here of Mr. Phillips, who with six assistants, will hold 25 meetings throughout New England to urge upon ration boards the need of reducing gasoline rations.

To drastically rationed New England, Mr. Phillips explained that:

1. OPA does not expect to cut down farther on "A" card holders.
2. Rations of gasoline to "essential" users holding "B" and "C" cards must be reduced sharply, and the process of reappraising them has already begun.
3. A black market in gasoline coupons exists — arising from counterfeiting, thefts from boards, re-use of loose coupons, and over-issuance of "T," "B," and "C" coupons—but the amount is relatively so small that it has had no appreciable effect upon rations to legitimate users.
4. The armed forces must continue to take gasoline from the East Coast rather than the Gulf, and the amount will only be limited by tanker capacity.

Ford Hall Meeting

In the course of 25 meetings with ration boards all over the area—the first one was held in Ford Hall last evening—the OPA spokesmen intend to bring home to those responsible for administering the rationing program here the seriousness of the situation and the need of immediate and stringent curtailment.

At a press conference last evening in the National War Agencies Building, 17 Court St., Boston, Mr. Phillips said OPA surveys had shown the great majority of "A" card holders were using gasoline only for essential driving, and no further reduction was contemplated in this group.

However, he said, it was apparent to all that a considerable reduction could safely be made among those holding "B" and "C" cards. Reappraisal must be thorough. Car sharing must be increased. "More mileage has slipped through boards in this way than should," he asserted.

More Than Quota

For the past two months, Mr. Phillips pointed out, the 17 rationed East Coast States have been using far more than their quota of gasoline. In March the quota was 328,000 barrels per day, the consumption 356,000 barrels. In April the quota of 333,000 barrels was also exceeded, although to what extent is not known yet.

The May quota of 356,000 barrels daily, said Mr. Phillips, though larger, does not mean more gasoline for civilian use. It merely reflects increased seasonal needs for farmers and commercial users. Also this 356,000 barrels is less than the amount of gasoline represented by the coupons legitimately in circulation.

"We are in a position now," he declared, "where every gallon we use in the passenger car is one less gallon free to go abroad for the Army. The armed forces of the United States will pull off every gallon they can get, within the limits of tanker capacity."

Ira Charles Greene

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Ira Charles Greene, prominent ornithologist and state authority on birds, who passed on today, was a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he starred in football and the pole vault.

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Eden Appeals To 'Our Allies' To End Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 4 — Britain's policy in the Russo-Polish dispute, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons today, has been directed toward persuading both the Poles and Russians to prevent German maneuvers having "even a semblance of success," and doing all possible to re-establish good relations "between these two of our allies."

In all this the British and United States Governments were working in closest co-operation, he said.

While regretting the Polish appeal to the International Red Cross over the Katyn affair Mr. Eden gave the Germans little cause for lasting satisfaction, emphasizing that "one thing at least is certain, the Germans need indulge in no hope that their maneuvers will weaken the combined offensive of the Allies or the growing resistance of the enslaved populations of Europe."

Shift in Propaganda

That Germany continues confidently to hope for a disruptive success from this dispute is abundantly evident in all the press and radio comment. The propaganda tactics, however, have led momentarily to a transfer from stress upon possible open breach between the United Nations to indications of more local benefits which may accrue to the Reich.

The present moment has been chosen to appeal to Ukrainians in Galicia to enroll in the newly formed SS Division "Galicia."

This appeal was inaugurated a few days ago in a speech of Karl Frank, head of the General Government—roughly Western Poland—and the German-controlled Polish radio maintained that it was necessary "to satisfy the demand of the Ukrainian population for an active share in the struggle against the Bolsheviks."

Need of Manpower

Thois is reminiscent of efforts in World War I by leaders of the Austro-Hungarian armies. They met with little success, but their great need of extra manpower, together with intensification of anti-Russian feeling which, they hope, has resulted from the "Katyn exposures," will bring greater success this time.

The Germans, it is also obvious, are contemplating better relations between themslves and the Poles in occupied territory.

Whether such ambitions already have gone so far as to awaken in the Wilhelmstrasse possibilities of establishing some king of puppet Polish regime remains to be seen.

Hitherto such attempts have failed, but the Germans have long cherished hopes of at least separating the Poles into eastward-looking and westward-looking, and of absorbing the former into the Reich.

Relations in Iran

Simultaneously both the German and German-controlled publicity organs throughout Europe are spreading rumors that Moscow may choose an alternative Polish regime of the Kerensky type, to be replaced later by a purely Bolshevist one. With the aid of Italian press comments the Wilhelmstrasse is also seeking to prove that quarrels between Russians and Poles have broken out in Iran.

Regarding relations between Poland and Russia themselves there is no concrete evidence of any change in the situation. President Raczkiewicz yesterday on Polish National Day carefully avoided any mention of Russia and talked only of "Great Britain and the United States still leading the United Nations in their struggle against German violence."

As to his country's future, President Raczkiewicz emphasized: "The policy of Poland will never deviate from the course on which it embarked on Sept. 1, 1939—the course of defending the integrity of the republic."

A strong and just Poland, he maintained, was the sole aim and program of all Poles everywhere, and they were determined to abide by their basic ideas, one of which was that "the Government of the republic is a Government whose legality never has been and cannot be questoned by any of the United or Neutral Nations."

Freedom for Ukrainians

Reports from Moscow — press comments rather than reports of diplomatic activity—maintain that any Polish regime acceptable to the Soviets must, first, refuse to contemplate any policy which implies domination against their will of the Ukrainians and White Russians; secondly, seek to find a friendly solution of the Russo-Polish frontier problems, remembering the rights of all peoples involved.

Only a government with such policy, the Russian press maintains, can prevent Germany from winning a political victory out of the present dispute.

Regarding the existing Polish Government the Moscow attitude appears now to have crystallized into acceptance of Wladyslaw Sikorski as Premier, but continues to criticize him for seeking to appease the more reactionary elements among the Polish exiles "by granting them concessions of an outspokenly anti-Soviet character."

It underlines the necessity for a new government of men who "understand the demands of war and have a sense of responsibility toward the Polish people and the cause of the United Nations."

An Old Indian Custom 'Goes Modern'

Wide World

One Way of Keeping Tabs on Baby

The Indian papoose idea is combined with a modern stroller in this exhibit at the 1943 Inventors' Exposition being held in New York. At left, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson carries her daughter, Joyce, in the folded contrivance. At right, Mrs. Ferguson has arranged the "baby pack" for wheeling.

Silk Winding Device 'Out-Japs the Japs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—A machine for "out-Japping the Japs" in the fast production of raw silk from cocoons, a rotary war tank that will float in water, and a device for carrying an infant on its mother's back are being shown at the 1943 Inventors' Exposition in Hearn's Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The exposition is under the management of the American Hobby Federation and will continue through May 15.

After more than 12 years' work, an automatic electric-eye cocoon-reeling machine has been perfected, according to Walter S. Roberts of New York City, one of its inventors, which will produce silk at a speed several times faster than the Japanese hand method. Working with him on the device were Frank Beekman of Providence, R. I., and C. J. Huber of Hoboken, N. J. The machine, Mr. Roberts said, makes it possible for one worker to operate 20 hand basins, against the Japanese limit of five basins. It unwinds silk filaments from cocoons at the rate of 300 yards a spindle a minute.

The amphibian rotary tank is the achievement of Elie P. Aghnides, and is before the War Department for consideration. It holds four men, the engineer inventor said, adding that it would enable the Allies to make quick, effective sea-borne attacks and invasions irrespective of muddy roads.

Reminiscent of the Indian mother and her papoose, the modern mother who has a war job or household duties to perform during which she prefers not to be separated from her infant can wear a "baby-pack" which leaves her hands free. The baby is encased in a firm strip of cloth which laces him in. The rack can be turned into a go-cart or a package carrier when the mother goes shopping.

George Christiansen, a sailor in World War I, is showing a small hand-crank motor to be attached to life rafts and boats which, he believes, will enable shipwrecked men to propel themselves to safety. It requires no fuel, the inventor holding that gasline-driven motors are impractical for such use.

Among the other models on exhibition are a new wooden zipper designed by Solomon Axelrod, Bronx accountant, to replace the now scarce, but highly useful, metal zipper for dresses and skirts, a new kind of corsage pin, invented by Elisabeth S. Sheppard of Washington, that will not permit the point to make uncomfortable inroads and will hold the bouquet in balanced position, a paratrooper's folding bicyle jeep, a lock-proof rural mailbox, an electric iron for frying food as well as pressing garments, a window adapted for window washing from the inside through having a removable pane, a spring wheel for automobiles to take hard-rubber tires and relieve shortage of pneumatic tires and many new games.

Their inventors include a bank president, a blacksmith, farmers, and housewives.

Flag Day Set On June 14 By President

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed June 14 as Flag Day and asked the people to fly the Stars and Stripes this year along with the flags of the United Nations where feasible.

"We know that our flag is not fighting alone," he said. "This year the flags of 32 United Nations are marching together, borne forward by the bravery of free men. Together they are the emblem of a gathering offensive that shall liberate the world.

"As brothers in arms, we of the United Nations have pledged to one another our mutual strength until total victory is won and peace assured."

A teamwork with the United Nations is being perfected, the President said, which will bring victory in a great cause. The United Nations, he said, face the future resolutely and rededicate themselves "to the achievement of permanent collaboration among nations and security for all men."

While June 14 has been set aside as Flag Day for years, the Chief Executive said that this year, "the Stars and Stripes is a battle emblem flying in the deserts and jungles and over Arctic snows."

Today, he said, it is "a mark of hope to our Allies and of despair to our enemies," and has found its ways "to the heart of the enemy over Berlin and Tokyo."

Greater New York Fund Opens Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Community responsibility of management to social welfare needs keynoted the opening appeal here today for a $4,500,000 response to the sixth annual Greater New York Fund, as Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and W. Randolph Burgess, Board Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank, assumed direction of the 1943 drive.

The contributions, which will go to the support of 406 local welfare agencies, will be up 25 per cent this year if the fiscal goal is made, the two campaign heads emphasizing the increase as "reasonable adjustment" by local corporations to social help exigencies. Such response would jibe with business participation in most cities, officers of the fund urged, whereas in New York in 1943 giving in this bracket was only 12 per cent the total.

Launching the campaign at a Hotel Astor dinner attended by 1,200 last night, speakers stressed wartime dislocations as the vital necessity in the 1943 picture, warning, as against Axis ideology, the tendency to allow any of our free institutions to atrophy.

"The voluntarily supported agencies are a vital part of the tradition of private enterprise which has been the sustaining force in our country's history and which is now challenged by the enemies of our country," Mr. Gifford said. "Management must consider carefully its community responsibility and see to it that the contribution of their corporation is its fair share of the support needed by our private health and welfare agencies. The total expected from corporations this year is $3,125,000 if the 25 per cent rise, or $625,000 over last year's giving in this bracket, is realized.

"The war has caused serious social dislocations which must be corrected to make America's strength even greater. The breaking up of families when men enter the armed forces, the internal migration of our people to industrial and cantonment areas, longer working hours, including greatly increased night shifts, hundreds of thousands of families emerging from unemployment into a useful active life—all this and many other war dislocations create heavy social responsibilities.

"And these responsibilities weigh upon us all, for the outcome of whether or not they are satisfactorily solved will seriously affect the future of us all."

Mr. Burgess joined in this interpretation of the Fund as being part of the American system of free institutions essential to a way of life based on democracy.

"To do the job that must be done this year," he continued, "the Fund affiliated agencies need more than $76,000,000. Of this sum, $55,000,000 will be realized through fees and endowments and $16,500,000 from separate agency appeals, leaving a balance of $4,500,000 to be raised by the Fund."

Bolivian President Says Allied Victory Is Assured

MIAMI, Fla., May 4 (AP)—Bolivia's President and soldier hero, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, en route to Washington as a guest of the United States Government, declared upon his arrival here last night that "victory for the United Nations is assured."

The Chief Executive of the United Nations' newest war ally plans to sign the Atlantic Charter in Washington.

"Bolivia declared war against the Axis," he said, "because it was her spiritual duty and also her desire to give greater material support to the United Nations.

"By the efforts of the United States and other great powers fighting for the ideals of freedom, victory for the United Nations is assured."

High diplomatic and military officials greeted the visting President as he stepped from a Pan American clipper last night after a flight across the Caribbean Sea. A military guard of honor snapped to attention as he left the big, four-engined airplane, but the principal military honors were reserved for his departure by rail today for the National Capital, where he will join President Roosevelt.

President Peñaranda declared that Bolivia would increase production of such strategic materials as tin, tungsten, and rubber and said the people of Bolivia are gladly working to gain victory.

Garment Union Buys New Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Purchase of the six-story Ford Motor Company building at Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway as National Headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was announced by Davis Dubinsky, President of the union, here May 1. The Ford Building, used for a number of years as the company's chief showroom in the metropolitan district, was bought on an all-cash basis. It is assessed at $825,000 and represents an original investment of $2,000,000.

The national offices of the I. L. G. W. U. has been housed since 1921 in a six-story building at 3 West Sixteenth Street, but the vast expansion of the union's activities in recent years, Mr. Dubinsky said, has caused a need for greater office space. The Ford Building is nearly four times as spacious as the union's present office. The union expects to move into the Ford Building early in June.

Herbert E. Hawkes

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Edwin Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College since 1918, who passed on here today, was a graduate of Yale University, where he later was an instructor and assistant professor of mathematics.

He was the author of several textbooks on mathematics and the book, "College, What's the Use?"

Coming to Columbia in 1910 as professor of mathematics, Dr. Hawkes served as Acting Dean of Columbia College in 1917 and 1918. He was appointed Dean in July, 1918.

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Look up . . . they need your help!

YOU see American fliers training and patrolling up there every day.

You read anxiously the news of the thousands more who fight in foreign skies the world around.

There is something we at home can do to help these men.

They fly on super high-octane gasoline. It gives them a vital edge in air combat. It adds greatly to the speed and power of their engines. So far as we know, no enemy nation has been able to produce it in such quantities as we have.

Right now the job is to get this fuel to these men in battle. To reach Europe or Africa quickly it must come from the Atlantic Seaboard—cutting shorter the scant supplies of petroleum products here.

Before you drive a needless mile . . . remember this—

American boys are flying and fighting for you. Some of them are dying for you. *Oil is their ammunition! . . . Use it wisely.*

ESSO

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

New Season of Pops Begins Tonight—Stage News

Radio Audience to Share Saturday Evening Concerts

The fifty-eighth season of the Symphony Hall Pop concerts, which opens tonight, will be shared, on Saturday evenings, with the radio audience. In preparation for this resumption of broadcasts after a lapse of six years, the management mailed to listeners a booklet containing the programs to be heard over the air during May, and a brief history of these concerts, with illustrations. Excerpts from this informative booklet follow:

"The Pop concerts are unique to Boston and have been for the last 57 years. They are as Bostonian as the gold-domed State House above the Common or the Swan Boats in the Public Garden. And like these, for some reason or other they have never been successfully imitated elsewhere. Other cities have fine summer popular concerts where the serious symphonic repertory is applauded, but Boston likes its summer music to range in the direction of unblushing tunefulness. The Pops have a smooth and happy blend of music and sociability—light music and what are called the "light classics" have never been integrated into such a palatable whole.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Changes and fashions at the Pops through the years are an interesting barometer of our social past and present. The Pops owe their origin to an experiment which was tried as long ago as 1885, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra was four years old. At the end of that season a series of summer concerts was announced, to be 'made up largely of light music of the best class.'

"It was on Saturday night, July 11, that there began the 'Promenade Concerts,' so-called, with the seats removed from the floor of the old Music Hall in downtown Boston, tables installed and waiters in aprons much in evidence. The concerts were named after the age-old Promenade Concerts of London, the 'Proms,' which are still given there when conditions permit, the hearers strolling about the cleared floor.'

♪ ♪ ♪

"The first Boston 'Promenade Concert' of July 11 had an unmistakable Pops flavor, with the 'William Tell' Overture, Strauss's 'Pizzicato Polka,' and 'Reminiscences from Tannhäuser'; but there are other numbers which have long since passed into oblivion—galops, marches, waltzes.

"This promising start was upheld in succeeding seasons as 'Ad' Neuendorff, the first Pops conductor, was succeeded by Franz Kneisel (concert-master of the orchestra and later founder of the Kneisel Quartet), Timothée Adamowski, and Max Zach (later conductor at St. Louis). Until 1900 the Pops were officially called 'Promenade Concerts,' but on the general tongue they must always have been 'Pops'—in the very first week of their existence a march, 'The Pops,' by Neuendorff, appears on the programmes.

"Arthur Fiedler, with his skill of leadership and astuteness in serving the interest of general enjoyment, gave the Pops a new impetus. It can be said of Mr. Fiedler that while he was brought up in the classical musical tradition, he has made himself more thoroughly familiar with the popular field than any of his predecessors. It is a proof of this that he has often created a popular hit instead of repeating one as an echo in the usual way.

"The sociable side of the Pops has taken on a new prominence in Arthur Fiedler's regime, while the repertory has extended to several hundred works in a single season. He has preserved those popular classics which have stood the test of time and has not snubbed those musical hits of the hour which have enough tunefulness or character to warrant arrangement for a full-sized symphony orchestra."

Programs for the first week are as follows:

Opening Night

Tonight at 8:15

"Semper Fidelis," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Hora Burlesca ..... Steiner
Suite from the Ballet "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Heroic March (Symphonic Poem) of RSSA, "Bourlati-Mongolie" ..... Glière
Toccata ..... Prescobaldi-Kindler
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812," Tchaikovsky
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes ..... Komzak
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," American Salute ..... Gould
Salute to our Armed Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Radcliffe Night

Wednesday, May 5, at 8:15

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" Berlioz
Violoncello Concerto in A minor ..... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Ellinor Benedict
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Piano ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
"Roses from the South," Waltzes Strauss
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
Navy Wings ..... Weeks-Pazzoli

Harvard Night

Thursday, May 6, at 8:15

Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Pavane for a Dead Infanta ..... Ravel
Finale from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Guest Conductor: G. Wallace Woodworth —The Harvard Glee Club
Masonic Music ..... Mozart
"Casey Jones" ..... American Folk Song
Choruses from "Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan
Incidental Music to "Alice in Wonderland" ..... Irving G. Fine
(With the assistance of the Radcliffe Choral Society)
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Peacock Pie," Suite for Piano and Strings ..... Armstrong Gibbs
Solo Piano: Leo Litwin
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
"Fair Harvard"

Friday, May 7, at 8:15

Wedding Marche from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... R. Strauss
Sarabande and Gavotte for Strings ..... Persis Cox
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Piano Concerto ..... Schumann
Soloist: Denise Bacon
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Polka from the Ballet "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet

Saturday, May 8, at 8:15

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
"Artists' Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Salute to our Armed Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Regis College Glee Club, Conducted by Mary Louise Gallen:
"The Year's at the Spring" ..... Cain
Moonlight Serenade ..... Drigo
"Dance, Ye Gypsies!" ..... Brahms
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod

Bert Six, © Vitagraph

Scene From 'Edge of Darkness,' Coming to Metropolitan Thursday

The trio on foot are Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn, and Judith Anderson

Plays in Prospect

Stage Door—At the Copley, beginning Monday, May 10. George S. Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's play about a group of stage-struck girls. Glenda Farrell will head the cast.

Kicked Upstairs—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, May 17. New comedy by Clyde North, with a cast that features Ernest Cossart, Vickie Cummings, and Joseph Downing. Settings are by Cirker and Robbins. Mr. North is directing, and the production will be presented by Beverley Productions.

Junior Miss—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 17. Third engagement in Boston of the comedy which Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields derived from Sally Benson's stories. The company will be the one that has been playing on the West Coast.

Early to Bed—Probably at the Shubert, May 24. New musical show about a retired bullfighter, with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., and music by "Fats" Waller. Among those reported for the cast are Carl Brisson, Muriel Angelus, Jane Deering, George Zorich, Genni McGon, Bob Howard, Tony Blair, Jane Keen, Eleanor Troy, Mary Small, and Ralph Bunker.

Consertatück for Piano and Orchestra ..... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Sunday, May 9, at 8:15

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Largo from the Opera "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss

The Saturday night radio programs, which include only the first hour of each Saturday concert, will be as follows for the rest of May:

Saturday, May 15

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Scherzo (After a Ballad of Goethe) ..... Dukas
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

Saturday, May 22

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Hora Burlesca ..... Steiner
Bolero ..... Ravel

Saturday, May 29

"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Mozart Matriculates ..... Alec Templeton
Piano Concerto in F ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá

"Blithe Spirit" has passed its 600th New York performance.

Conservatory Orchestra

The New England Conservatory Orchestra, Quincy Porter, conductor, gives a presentation of the Glazounoff Violin Concerto, at Jordan Hall tomorrow evening with Dorothy Johnson Bales as soloist. Other works on the program are the Bartók Divertiment for String Orchestra, the Prokofieff "Clasical" Symphony, the Mozart "Magic Flute" Overture, and the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony. The concert begins at 8:15, tickets by personal application at box office of the hall.

'Dracula'

At the Plymouth—Revival of Hamilton Deane's and John L. Balderston's dramatization of Bram Stoker's novel, directed by O. D. Woodward, and presented by Harry H. Oshrin. The cast includes the following:

Miss Wells ..... Mary Stevenson
Jonathan Harker ..... Guy Spaull
Dr. Seward ..... Wallace Widdecombe
Abraham Van Helsing ..... Frank Jacquet
R. M. Renfield ..... Eduard Franz
Butterworth ..... Len Mence
Lucy Seward ..... Janet Tyler
Count Dracula ..... Bela Lugosi

'Dracula' Revived

Bat wings flapped, werewolves howled, vampires recoiled from wolfbane and cowered before various symbols—and the audience at the Plymouth displayed a tendency to titter—as "Dracula" renewed acquaintance with Boston last night.

Based on the nineteenth-century novel by Bram Stoker, this dramatic thriller by Hamilton Deane and John L. Balderston has been in Boston several times before. But this is the first time that Bela Lugosi, whose name is so closely associated with the title role, has played it here. And it must be admitted that he does a sepulchrally excellent job, with the aid of a swirling opera cloak, green lights, and other appurtenances of the stage vampire. Despite the rather wordy style of the play "Dracula" succeeded in giving the audience the measure of thrills that most of those present expected.

Frank Jacquet is convincing as the doctor who battles manfully against old spells, and hypnotism, too, and who is the first to recognize Count Dracula as a vampire because there is no reflection of him in a short-lived mirror. Mr. Lugosi, of course, is a past master at this sort of thing. Incidentally, with his Hungarian background, he seems to roll the word Transylvania from his tongue with a touch of reminiscent fondness whenever he refers to the crumbling Castle Dracula. Eduard Franz, as one of the inmates of the sanitarium where all the action takes place, adds a good deal to the atmosphere which the authors intended to prevail. D. M.

Leyssac Billed at Pops

Paul Leyssac, assisting at the concert of the Pops Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, at Symphony Hall on the evening of Wednesday, May 12, will take the Narrator's part in a presentation of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf." The night is for the benefie of the Fighting French Relief.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30. Two special performances Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Music

First Church of Cambridge, Parish House—Concert by students of the Longy School and the New England Conservatory of Music. For the benefit of the Cambridge Red Cross. 7:45.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Opening concert of the Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Hold Back the Dawn," 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 11:50 a.m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:56, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:30, 9:40.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:40, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:53 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"Air Force," John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Fighting Engineers," "Our African Frontiers," "Speaking of Animals," "Mexican Police on Parade," "Three Stooges Comedy," "Ladies Day in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"This is the Enemy," "Leonardo Da Vinci," "Horses," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Donald Duck and Barney Bear Cartoons," "Keeping Fit," "The Jap Machine." Thirty minutes of news featuring the Tokyo Raid. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness." Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 12:10, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:05, 4:40, 8:08. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village — "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley.
Coolidge Corner: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks."
Cleveland Circle: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, A. Shirley. 2, 8.
University: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:38, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. "Cat People," Simone Simon.
Codman Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.
Franklin Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:10, 8. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2:08, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "A Man's World," William Wright, M. Chapman.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "With the Yankee Troops." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, "March of Time —Navy and Nation." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker. 1:38, 4:45, 8:12. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:57, 6:04, 9:31.
Mystic: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith. 2:15, 8:30. "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney. 3:30, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Night Monster," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:10, 8:30.
Strand: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error, Joan Bennett.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Chester Morris.
Fellsway: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Truck Busters, Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front in North Africa."

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Ann Rutherford, Red Skelton.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, A. Lee. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 8.
Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In-Theater: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter.
Strand: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.
Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Spy Ship, "Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 2:43, 8:28.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson, June Lang.
Coolidge: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "At the Front in North Africa."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. "March of Time—America's Food Crisis." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. Ann Rutherford.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Moonlight Masquerade," Denis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:30, 7:50.

War Work for College Women Topic of Two B. U. Meetings

War Activities in New England

War work for women with college education is being discussed at two assemblies at Boston University, the first this afternoon and the second tomorrow afternoon.

Special fields represented by speakers include civil service, teaching, social work, nursing, jobs which require training in chemistry, mathematics and mechanics, agriculture, and women's opportunities in the armed services.

The first assembly was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, and the other will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow in the College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street.

CAP Flies On

Now a formal auxiliary of the Army Air Forces under a recent order of President Roosevelt, the Civil Air Patrol is continuing as a volunteer organization with "no changes in the administrative and operating methods," according to the Massachusetts Wing.

The AAF is assuming all administrative costs as well as operating and per diem expenses of pilots on mission, it was explained. Use of CAP planes is expected to continue so long as the supply of replacement parts does not divert critical materials from more immediate needs.

With the anti-submarine patrol as its principal military activity, the CAP also will continue such missions as the Mexican Border Air Patrol, courier services in the Northwest and Northeast, and search for missing military aircraft.

Engineer Recruits

"The Fighting Engineers," a fact film now being shown in the nation's motion-picture theaters, is being used by the Corps of Engineers as a recruiting agent, it was disclosed today at the New England headquarters of the Corps.

Taken at Fort Belvoir, the film shows many aspects of an engineer's training and his part in war, such as drill, rifle practice, bridge building, demolition work, and tank obstacles.

Regional offices of the Engineers are now interviewing men with pertinent skills who are in Class 1A or between the ages of 38 and 50 in non-essential work. Letters to speed induction are given to qualified candidates, according to Col. G. W. Gillette, Division Engineer here.

"Such hand-picked volunteers," said the Colonel, "will be sent immediately to an Engineer Training Center where they will be given the best military training the Army offers. When they are permanently reassigned to Engineer task forces they will know how to fight as well as work. They will be advanced in grade or given an opportunity to try for officers' commissions as rapidly as their special abilities warrant."

Sea Engineers

Qualified candidates who have had licenses as stationary engineers for at least two years are being offered a course leading to a license as third assistant engineer in the United States Merchant Marine, according to U. S. Maritime Service headquarters here.

Those chosen will be given 12 months of sea experience as junior engineers, required for a third assistant engineer's license and a commission as ensign.

Enrollees will be assigned to the training station at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., where on arrival they will be advanced in rating to Chief Machinist's Mate, for five weeks of basic training. While in training, enrollees will receive $126 a month, plus quarters, food, uniform and clothing equipment, and necessary study material.

Metal Men Meet

Members of the American Society for Metals who attend the New England regional meeting on Saturday at New Haven will hear Igor I. Sikorsky, Engineering Manager of Sikorsky Aircraft Co., talk on "Direct Lift Aircraft," and see his latest motion-picture film of his helicopted. Industrial and government speakers in the all-day session in the Hotel Taft will cover information and developments important to war production.

Khaki Insurance

An average of $9,074 in National Service Life Insurance has been voluntarily subscribed by 99.84 per cent of selectees entering Fort Devens, it was disclosed today by Capt. John Hoar, Post Insurance Officer.

The average is the highest any induction center in the nation has reported, he disclosed.

10 More in Green

Ten recent graduates of Northeastern University leave tomorrow for Parris Island, S. C., as members of the Marines Enlisted Reserve Corps. Led by Earle M. Chesley, Jr., of Auburn, Me., who was president of his class for three years, the group includes: Bernard L. Burgin, Pr., Haverhill; Robert E. Hogan, Haverhill; Richard E. Moody, Granby; George E. Jahoras, Waterbury; Albert B. Hall, Brattleboro, Vt., Philip C. MacBarron, Boston; Paul K. Plakias, Brookline; Melvyn A. Steinberg, Brighton, and Herbert S. Worrey, Framingham.

Waac Mix-up

It was bound to happen.

WAAC Auxiliary Josephine E. Michaelis of Newton sat on one of those many bunks in WAAC barracks at Fort Devens the other night, took off her shoes and stockings. It starting to look in her footlocker for "g-i" (government-issue) pajamas, she was amazed to find another girl preparing to crawl into "her" bed.

Yes, Auxiliary Michaelis was in the wrong bunk—they all looked so much alike to her. She had just enough time before "lights out," to grab up her shoes and stockings and get into the right barracks—and the right bunk.

AAF Technicians

Five New Englanders were members of the class graduated yesterday by the AAF Technical training Command at Yale University.

Receiving commissions as second lieutenants after completing the course in maintenance engineering, the group included: Robert Voorhees, Bridgeport; Angelo Stella, Westerly; Justin Robinson, Providence; David W. Gibbs, Framingham, and Byron Schiller, Brookline.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" and "F" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 9—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until fall for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Bay State Food Cost Up 43 P.C. In Two Years

Increases in the cost of living for Massachusetts householders for the month of April, 1943, amounted to about 2-5ths of 1 per cent over the month of March, and to 20.5 per cent over January, 1941, according to figures released today by John P. McBride, Director of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Food items represented the greatest advance—43.2 per cent since January, 1941. Clothing came next, with an advance of 20.9 per cent over the January, 1941, index. Fuel and light came next, with an increase of 17.3 per cent. Shelter and sundries represented increases of 4.9 per cent and 10.4 per cent, respectively.

Massachusetts housewives paid more for such food items as meats, milk, butter, flour, rice, potatoes, onions, and prunes, which showed a rise of 1.2 per cent for April, 1943, over the previous month. Prices of eggs and fish declined during that period.

Due to higher prices of pork loins, ham, bacon, salt pork, lamb, and fowl, the combined meat index showed a rise of 2.1 per cent.

According to the foregoing figures, local consumers now need about $1.23 to purchase what $1.00 would have covered during the period from 1935 to 1939.

The State Division on the Necessaries of Life today issued the following list of average retail prices of the more popular food commodities in Massachusetts, with comparisons and percentage of increase for the month of April, 1943, over January, 1941:

	January, 1941	April, 1943	% Increase
Sirloin steak, lb	$.4484	$.4900	9.3
Rump steak, lb.	.5486	.6305	14.9
Chuck roast, lb	.2968	.3530	18.9
Round roast, lb.	.3926	.4580	16.1
Brisket, lb	.2991	.3493	16.8
Pork loins, lb	.2088	.3879	78.8
Ham, lb.	.3479	.3909	37.7
Bacon, lb.	.2188	.3445	38.9
Salt pork, lb.	.1274	.2077	63.0
Lamb, leg, lb	.2823	.4011	32.9
Veal steak, lb.	.4502	.5276	17.2
Fowl, lb.	.2556	.3834	50.1
Haddock, lb.	.1088	.2124	95.2
Cod, lb.	.1190	.2737	130.0
Eggs	.2832	.4834	70.7
Milk, qt.	.1247	.1497	18.2
Butter, lb.	.3619	.5392	49.0
Cheese, lb.	.2477	.3436	38.7
Lard, lb.	.0731	.1828	137.1
Tea, lb.	.4700	.7548	60.6
Coffee, lb.	.1834	.2859	55.9
Sugar, lb.	.0502	.0660	31.5
Molasses, gal.	.9397	1.0648	13.3
Flour, ¼ bbl. bag	.8190	1.2073	47.4
Corn meal, lb.	.0546	.0624	14.3
Bread, lb.	.0682	.0779	17.7
Rice, lb.	.0618	.1121	81.4
Potatoes, 15 lbs.	.2267	.6483	185.1
Onions, lb.	.0320	.0763	138.4
Tomatoes, can	.0974	.1588	63.0
Peas, can	.1080	.1532	41.9
Corn, can	.0965	.1286	33.3
Prunes, lb.	.0802	.1575	96.0
Vinegar, gal.	.3150	.3273	3.9
Beans, dried, lb.	.0652	.0994	52.5
Oatmeal, lb.	.0721	.1018	41.2

Professional Women's Concert at Statler

The Professional Women's Club of Boston will present their annual Choral Group Concert in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler tonight. Guest artists of the evening are Edwin Biltcliffe, pianist, and Frances Hendrickson, concert violinist.

Erdine F. Tredennick Oedel will conduct the choral group with Natalie Blaisdell Weidner as accompanist. The concert, which will benefit the Club's Scholarship Fund, is open to the public.

AMUSEMENTS

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Opening Tonight at 8:15

POPS

85 Symphony Players

ARTHUR FIEDLER

Conductor

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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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2nd GREAT WEEK

SENSATIONAL IS TOO MILD A WORD FOR IT

HITLER'S CHILDREN

"TAXI, MISTER"

MAJESTIC

NOW!

NEXT OF KIN

Plus RITZ BROS. in Hi Ya Chum

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Alice John Jack Lynn
FAYE PAYNE OAKIE BARI

"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"

in Technicolor

Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY

NOW

John Susan
CARROLL HAYWARD

"HIT PARADE OF 1943"

Plus "NORTHWEST RANGERS"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun.

ANGEL STREET

With JOHN JUDITH LEO G.
EMERY EVELYN CARROLL

Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE

GOLDEN, West 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 8 weeks, Mail Orders Now.

19th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE

Clifton Webb Lenore Ulric Mildred
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NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents

HELEN HAYES in HARRIET

by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements

HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3870
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"
—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

JANIE 9th MONTH

by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY

PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

with DOROTHY STICKNEY, A. H. VAN BUREN

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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OKLAHOMA!

Music by Richard Rodgers
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BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

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Women's Activities: Know Your Brazil

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Blond-haired, sports-loving Dorothy Hughes, a Wellesley College Sophomore born and brought up in Brazil, believes that North Americans must make a greater effort to understand Latin-American customs. They must be willing to abide by them when in South America if the united effort which a common enemy has impelled is to continue to bring the countries still closer after the war.

"Pan-Americanism is important now, but it will be even more important in peace," she declares, "because it will be the only example of union we shall have to present to the conquered countries."

Miss Hughes took time out from her crowded acceleration program to tell us about her recent visit to São Paulo, where her father, Reynold King Hughes, is President of Wilson Meat Packing & Sporting Goods, Inc. She flew down for the long winter vacation. Fortunately she was not held up by priorities, only by weather; and the trip, via the West Coast, took just five days. She was the only girl traveling either way. Her companions were military personnel ranging from privates to generals, businessmen and diplomats of many nationalities.

Returning after an absence of 2½ years, Miss Hughes was most impressed by the tremendous amount of building going on in her native city and other parts of Brazil. She was amazed to see schools, hospitals, office buildings, and houses going up and new streets being laid everywhere. "No more is it manhã [or put it off 'till tomorrow] in Brazil; it is today," she says. Building contracts are being completed at the rate of 1½ an hour, she was told.

Brazilians, according to this young woman who grew up in their midst, prefer to show their authority in a positive rather than a negative way. They like to say "yes," and if approached correctly, would say "yes" to American proposals more often than they do, she insists earnestly. What our more easy-going neighbors to the south resent, she explains, is the hard-hitting business attitude which Americans seem to apply even to their culture. "Trying to make America in Brazil" is the way she describes the attitude which she considers a definite obstacle to good neighborliness.

Miss Hughes has strong convictions on the subject of exchange students who go to South America from the United States. Whether they are boys or girls, she thinks they should finish college and preferably work a year or two in the United States first. Students 15 or 16 years old are likely to come away with the wrong idea of the country they visit, she says.

Besides, she adds, they should know the language and have a good background of information about the country, neither of which they are likely to get except in college. She also believes that they should know their own culture well enough to be able to evaluate it in relation to the standards of the country they visit, and so well that they won't lose it while throwing themselves into the customs of the foreign nation.

American girls going to Brazil must be willing to accept Brazilian social conventions if they want to meet the high class Brazilians and if they wish to establish respect for the United States. Brazilian girls just do not go out alone with men at night. Chaperones, however, are not a bore, she maintains; they are a pleasure. In fact, Miss Hughes prefers the Brazilian custom which precludes evening "dates" in the American sense.

Each American student has a Brazilian family as host while in Brazil. If the American is a girl, the daughter of the family sees that she is introduced to all the young men of her acquaintance. A young man may call her on the telephone and make a date to meet for tennis at a club, but they may never go out alone at night. Most entertaining is done in clubs, and social life in the evening takes the form of group dances or private parties.

Miss Hughes—"Happy" to her college friends—at the moment enjoys dual nationality. When she reaches 21, she will have to choose whether she is to be a citizen of Brazil or of the United States. She attended the American graded school in São Paulo except for her senior year at high school and the intervals when her father was on leave from his South American post. During the latter she traveled with her family and a tutor, while she had her last year of high in Tucson, Ariz. She is now preparing to finish Wellesley in three years and enter medical school.

Miss Dorothy Hughes

Wellesley College student who has recently returned from a trip home to Brazil.

Mrs. Sweetnam Honored

Mrs. George S. Sweetnam, War Service Chairman of the Revere Woman's Club has been awarded the war service pin of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs for her outstanding work. Under her leadership, the Club has "adopted" three refugee children, knitted 500 garments for servicemen, and collected used and new clothing for refugees both in England and China.

The annual luncheon of the Club will be held tomorrow at 12:30 in the Parish House of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. George S. Burnett is in charge, and Mrs. Charles C. Kilster, Director of the Seventh District, will be guest of honor.

Bates Editor to Speak

Wayne Davis, Editor of the Bates College publications, will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting and tea held by the Boston Bates Alumnae Club at the Women's Republican Club on Saturday at 2:15.

Vassar Alumnae Meeting

Miss Katharine Taylor, Trustee of Vassar College and Headmistress of Shady Hill School, and Miss Pricilla Wright, Chief Justice Elect, 1944, will speak at the annual meeting of the Boston Branch of Vassar Alumnae at the Harvard Faculty Club on Saturday at 1 o'clock. They will discuss Vassar's new three-year program.

Temporary Beef Slaughter Revoked by Order of FDA

Food Problems in New England

Declaring that "a disproportionately large local slaughter has resulted in diversion into civilian channels of beef urgently needed for military purposes," John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator for the Food Distribution Administration, announced that, effective May 1, all temporary beef slaughter permits had been revoked.

"All persons engaged in the slaughtering of beef under temporary permits must immediately cease operations," he said. And he added that plants operating under Federal inspection—which are the only sources of supply of the Army and Navy——suffered a decline of 20 per cent in beef slaughter for the first three weeks of April compared to the previous three weeks, and a 22 per cent decline over the corresponding period of last year.

"These are serious figures," said Mr. Sullivan. And he added that "a survey by Department of Agriculture inspectors at all local slaughter houses during the next few weeks will determine whether or not this division of beef has been caused by the 'black market.'"

Penny Milk Loss Looms

Unless appropriations which have been cut from the U. S. Department of Agriculture supply bill are restored by the House Appropriations Committee, more than 12,000 Massachusetts school children will face the loss of penny milk and school lunches.

Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the State-wide School Lunch Advisory Committee, and followed the recent passage of the supply bill by the House, which eliminated provisions covering the use of surplus commodities in schools and homes.

In the Greater Boston milk program, the Department of Agriculture pays all the cost of milk over one cent, making no charge against the School Department, except in cases of free distribution. Outside Greater Boston, the Department of agriculture pays for the raw milk, which, in most instances, is more than one cent.

It was also disclosed that nonprofit child welfare centers, playgrounds, boys' and girls' clubs, summer camps, etc., would be affected by suspension of the project.

Potato Black Markets

Inspectors from the State Office of Price Administration have begun an extensive investigation of potato "black markets," State Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said last night. Reports that potatoes have been sold in the "black market" for as much as 10 cents a pound will be investigated.

Meantime, downtown Boston restaurants—many of them without potatoes for several days—have been serving rice or green vegetables, or offerings salads as substitutes.

Wellesley's 'Home Town' Issue Anticipates Soldier's Dreams

"What wouldn't I give to see the old clock tower in Wellesley Hills Square? Or the gang getting out on the sandlots for spring practice? Or Clarence De Mar coming down the last stretch in the Marathon? I'd even get a big kick out of those traffic signposts in Wellesley Square indicating Boston that way and Needham this way."

Those dreams of servicemen on far-flung battlefronts have been anticipated by Wellesley's enterprising newspaper, The Townsman, in a special "Home Town" edition providing a graphic, pictorial layout of "memories" the soldiers like. It was a co-operative community venture to help remind the servicemen in Tunisia, the South Pacific, and other distant outposts what they are fighting for and what they will come back to when the war is won.

Friends and neighbors of the boys in the service gave their hearty co-operation and liberal contributions to the proposal of the local newspaper for a servicemen's pictorial edition. The result was a complete eight-page section of familiar scenes and familiar faces mailed to Wellesley servicemen on various fronts.

There's the old clock tower in Wellesley Square . . . a bird's-eye view of Wellesley College campus . . . Clarence De Mar, Marathon veteran, swinging through Wellesley Square . . . a group picture of the soldiers' friends on the staff of The Townsman . . . the bathhouse at Morse's Pond . . . and innumerable snapshots of places and people the soldiers are constantly trying to visualize in the inevitable moments when home seems so far away.

The front page contains an editorial statement indicating the need for sending Wellesley to the war fronts, and telling the servicemen about the people's effort back home. The rest is a complete layout of "back home" pictures, with substantial word descriptions beneath. Wellesley's Roll of Honor in this war occupies a complete page. Many of the pictures are of men in the service, telling where they have been stationed, what they are doing, and those reported missing or killed in action.

There is also substantial photographic covering of auxiliary organizations on the home front to back up the armed forces.

Duty as Guardians Set to Schoolboys

Schoolboys in Boston today are being asked by Mayor Tobin to help protect public and private property against destruction or damage. The Mayor said that damage to private and public property runs into huge sums of money each year, necessitating use of vital materials and labor for repairs.

The schoolboys can consider themselves a militant group for the defense of the home front, the Mayor said, adding that he planned to ask Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould to send a letter to be read to classes in every school.

Four R. I. Filling Station Operators Charged With Violating Ration Rules

PROVIDENCE, May 4 (AP)—Four Rhode Island filling station operators were summoned today to OPA hearings Friday to determine if their licenses to sell gasoline should be suspended for alleged violations of rationing regulations.

Two of the cases, both against East Providence dealers, arose out of the disappearance several weeks ago of coupon sheets being transferred from the East Providence Rationing Board's offices to the Washburn Wire Works foundry where they were supposed to have been destroyed.

An undetermined number of the sheets went astray before being burned, however, and some of them were reportedly sold for $2 a sheet.

John F. Buhrfeind, one of the East Providence dealers, is charged with accepting several sheets of 'B' and 'C' coupons from "one Erik Hagstrom" and later turning them in to the Colonial Beacon Oil Company in violation of rationing regulations.

Raymond E. Barrie, the other East Providence dealer, is charged with accepting 'C' coupons in violation of regulations and with not having enough gasoline coupons or credits to cover his allowed inventory.

Other dealers facing hearings are Peter Izzo, of Providence, charged with insufficient credits to cover inventory and premature acceptance of A-6 coupons, and William Varr, of West Warwick, R. I., charged with insufficient coupons to cover inventory.

'Johnny Appleseed' On the Invitation To Music Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Invitation to Music presents the Schola Cantorum, with Hugh Ross conducting, and the Columbia Concert Orchestra, in the first performance of "Johnny Appleseed" by Eunice Lea Kettering, based on a poem by Vachel Lindsay. The concert continues with three selections by Moussorgsky, "Joshua," a scene from "Salammbo," and the Coronation Scene from "Boris Godunoff," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" will be played by Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta. The companion piece will be the Overture to "Kamarinskaya" by Glinka, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

In observance of National Music Week, the Woman's Glee Club and the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School Chorus, both of University of North Carolina, will be heard in a group of choral numbers, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Included in a group of speakers to be heard on "Our Navy Speaks" will be Maj. Donald Dixon; Capt. Sam P. Jenkins; Lieut. Commander Kirkpatrick, with music by the Band and Chorus of the U. S. Navy School of Music, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Goldman Fined In Priority Case

Paul R. Goldman of Lawrence, President and Treasurer of the Lawrence Woodworking Company of Andover, today changed his plea to guilty of wrongfully claiming priorities to procure above five carloads of steel in connection with Navy contracts before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court.

The case was described as the first of its kind to be prosecuted in Massachusetts. Mr. Goldman was fined $1,000 and given a suspended sentence of one year and one day in the penitentiary and one year's probation. The Company was fined $4,000 divided between two indictments. The defendant pleaded not guilty for himself and the company on Dec. 22, 1942. Today he pleaded guilty for both himself and the company.

John A. Canavan, counsel for Mr. Goldman, told the Court his client ordered the steel in the belief that he would be awarded additional Navy contracts, but that the contracts were not given him.

Ticket Sale Probe Report Unfavorable

A proposed investigation by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell as to the sale and resale of theatrical tickets was reported unfavorably today by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The resolution had been adopted by the Senate after an adverse committee report on a bill to prevent sale of tickets to agencies had been rejected.

Drive Is Launched On Use of High Beam

Boston police tonight are scheduled to launch a drive against motorists using the high beam in their dimmed out headlights in violation of dimout regulations. Acting Police Commissioner Thomas F. J. Kavanaugh ordered the campaign after William P. Hickey, Chairman of the Boston Traffic Commission, protested that at least 50 per cent of the drivers were "flagrantly disregarding" regulations. Offenders are to be prosecuted.

Looking for Home News

By a Staff Photographer

Newspaper Room of Boston Public Library

Left to right—Coxswain George Sevris of New York City, United States Coast Guard, and 2nd Class "Bosun" Joseph Corbin of West Virginia, United States Coast Guard, scan the current files.

Library's Newspaper Room Draws Increasing Patronage

Growing attendance in the Newspaper Room of the Boston Public Library indicates the increasing influence of journalism on the lives of the American people. Between 150 and 200 persons now use the Periodical and Newspaper Department in the course of an hour. Army and Navy men stationed in Boston frequently express delight at finding here the newspapers of the leading cities in their home states. The Library subscribes to 250 domestic papers.

Before the war 50 foreign newspapers were available to readers, but the number has, of course, dwindled with enemy occupation of European countries and changes in the theaters of war. The Library does, however, still receive fairly regularly Swiss, Russian, Hawaiian, and South American newspapers. La Prensa, the best-known newspaper in Latin America, appears to be very popular here and to have exerted considerable influence on furthering friendly feeling about the South American countries.

The Library has tried to compensate for the lack of certain foreign journals by foreign-language papers published in the United States. Foremost among these is "Pour la Victoire," the domestic newspaper of the Fighting French, a New York product of French publishers and editors formerly in journalism in Paris. It has an English translation on the back page.

The Alaskan newspaper published in Juneau has recently been added because of American soldiers stationed there. Their relatives are interested.

College students, refugees, research workers, foreign sailors off ships in the harbor, and countless others flock to the Newspaper Room for answers to their questions.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall..
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner oncert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Music In Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Our Fighting Navy Speaks
9:00 p. m.—Ethel Heatter news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Festival of the Air.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music that Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English.
XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Program for the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan Episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." Interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

War Foundry Strikers Vote To Remain Out

Five hundred strikers at the Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation, large Boston foundry, voted today not to return to work. The foundry is engaged 100 per cent on war work, making repairs for railroad locomotives and ship machinery.

Only the semiskilled and common labor walked out, while skilled journeymen stayed in. Both belong to the same union, the molders' of the American Federation of Labor, but are organized into separate locals within the plant. One local struck, the other didn't.

The union is new in the foundry, as recently it won an employee election held by the National Labor Relations Board to determine a collective-bargaining agency, and was certified by the Board on March 20. The concern was negotiating its first contract when the tieup unexpectedly came yesterday morning.

"There is no reason for a strike that we know of," A. B. Root, Vice-President of the company, said today. "They made no demands which would form the basis of a walkout. "They told Mr. Boyle of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday that the discharge of an employee last week Thursday was the cause. He was let out because of absolute refusal to do his work, and we believe his discharge is not a legitimate reason for the stoppage.

"The molders and coremakers who are in Local 106 of the molders' union stayed in yesterday and are in today. There are about 125 or 130 of them. When the semiskilled and common labor in the foundry, who are in Local 397, went on strike, they left 80 tons of molten iron without any regard as to what would be done with it.

"It is only because of the loyalty of the journeymen who stayed in that we disposed of that iron. Twenty tons of it will have to be melted over."

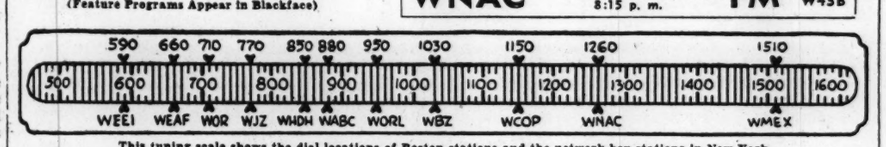
$255,062 in Bonds Sold in Cambridge

In 20 days the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff contributed over a quarter of a million dollars to the Second War Loan drive. Its sales totaled $255,062.50 in bonds and $14,506.55 in stamps, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, Chairman.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Giants baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Popular Music
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	WHDH Studio Musicale.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Giants	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Nat'l Federation Music	'Right to Happiness': sk.	baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elin'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Giants	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	baseball game	Harry James' Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves - Giants	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	baseball game	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Concert Strings"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton: Fighting	Music; M Janice, songs.	News from Abroad	Moment Musicale
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home: Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade.	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Just for Fun": songs;	"Confidentially Yours"	You Shall Have Music
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	"You and the Air"	Rakov's Orchestra	Fred Land, news	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Our Fighting Navy	Dramatic sketch
8:45	Woolley: News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Speaks; talks; music	Ethel Waters, songs
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama.	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": dramatization.	Variety Hour; Music
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	"Festival of the Air"	"New Moon" selections
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Schola Cantorum.	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Today's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade": drama	News Service; Talk	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Musical Toast	George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Chapel Singers	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ Recital: vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Network program	The Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	'Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Sheer Un Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	George Jessel, interview	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk: Victory Garden	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio Orchestra	Guiding Light: drama	ants baseball game	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	News Service
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	ants baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News comments	Parent-Teacher Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Braves-Giants baseball	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	News service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	ants baseball game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	ants baseball game	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	ants baseball game	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers Melodeers	"California Melodies"	Richard Crooks, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz	American Musical Festi-
8:45	Heraholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	with Wally Butterworth	val
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Toch's
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Quintet for Piano and
9:30	Milton Berle: vari-	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Soldiers With Wings":	Strings
9:45	ety; orch.; guests	Orch.; "Short Mystery"	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album: News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes news	Local Sports
10:15	Victor Herbert	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:30	War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Joseph Szigeti	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	News; Wm. Shirer	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

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Americans Push Beyond Mateur Threatening to Split Nazi Forces in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

the British Radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, said "long-range Allied guns now have Ferryville under fire and several Axis airfields in the area have now been made untenable by shellfire."

Ferryville, on the southwest shore of Lake Bizerte, is about eight miles from the naval base which is situated on the northeast shore. The broadcast said the Americans had "come up against a new line of resistance" in the advance on Ferryville.

In the northeastward push, the Americans crossed the River Tine, despite destruction of a bridge by the withdrawing forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, and shoved on toward Ferryville.

The Tine, rising southwest of Mateur, flows northeastward a short distance east of Mateur and empties into the marshy land bordering Lake Achkel, one of the chain of lakes forming Bizerte's southern defenses.

To the north of Lake Achkel, the French African Corps with its Moroccan Goumiers and American elements pressed in upon Bizerte's western hill defenses threatening to flank the lakes.

The southern prong of the American offensive drove up the direct road from Beja to Mateur, then turned south and east toward the Tine River.

After advancing about 10 miles, the Americans were only 10 miles from Tebourba.

A ridge as well as the watercourse, however, intervened between the Americans and Tebourba, the objective of the British First Army which has engaged in sanguinary fighting in the hills along the Medjerda Valley to the west for the past two weeks.

The American approach on Tebourba from the north threatened to outflank Axis defenses in the Medjerda Valley and open the way for a direct march by the British on Tunis.

British First Army Makes Slight Gain

Allied troops along the rest of the 125-mile front failed to match the dramatic advances of the Americans, but the British First Army made a slight advance in the hills 10 miles due north of Medjez-el-Bab on the flank of the Medjerda Valley thrust.

The remainder of the front, held by the British and French, was alive with artillery fire and patrolling, particularly in the Eighth Army's sector in the south.

The British Radio, in a French-language broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Eighth Army had opened a new attack north of Takrouna, five miles northwest of Enfidaville on the east coast, with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery signaling the offensive as usual by a violent artillery barrage.

The communiqué issued from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters described the American and French advances as covering "many miles," and said the enemy had been forced to "evacuate all his forward positions" in the north after "10 days of relentless pressure and much heavy fighting."

The two drives of the Americans and the third thrust by the French and Americans along the Mediterranean coast left some enemy troops stranded in mountain strongholds in the Jefna area west of Mateur and an extensive roundup of prisoners was continuing.

Several hundred already had been captured.

Reprisals Face Nazis Who Surrender Easily

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, May 4

An open threat that the Nazis would take reprisals against relatives in Germany of soldiers who surrendered on the battlefields of Tunisia "without due reason" was contained in a captured letter addressed to a German battalion commander and made public here today.

The letter, dated April 18 from Brigade Headquarters, said it had been noted that officers and noncommissioned officers when facing critical situations had been surrendering and encouraging their men to lay down arms.

It went on: "Their names have been established and I shall order proceedings to be instigated against them. Insofar as these soldiers are prisoners of war, the consequences of their shameless conduct will be visited first of all on their relatives and after the war on the delinquents themselves."

Patton Was Quick To Seize Opportunity

Outlining the developments which led to the swift break in the situation May 3, a Headquarters spokesman said the United States Second Army Corps led by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was extremely quick to see the significance of Axis withdrawals in the north.

Realizing the enemy was giving way on a big scale after a lull, the Americans immediately exploited the situation by bold thrusts which ignored rearguard nests left behind to delay the pursuit.

By following rapidly behind the enemy rather than waiting to wipe out these nests, the Americans probably avoided much hard fighting in the rugged mountains while the Germans consolidated their next positions, the spokesman pointed out.

The French and Americans in the extreme north pressed on for four miles and attained a point on the northwest corner of Lake Achkel.

American columns farther south seized Green and Bald Hills barring the road in the Jefna area and poured through to a road junction six miles northwest of Mateur without opposition. Infantry and a reconnaissance unit then boldly went on to Mateur and before noon entered the vital supply center astride the main roads and railways connecting Tunis and Bizerte.

Some mines were encountered, but no dense fields of them such as have hindered Allied advances elsewhere in the past.

The accuracy with which American artillerymen handled their American-manufactured guns was given a large share of the credit by the spokesman for the sustained pressure on the Germans during the past two weeks, which ended in their giving way.

These guns had shelled Mateur severely for several days.

Despite a day of low clouds, dust haze, and thunderstorms, Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle sent a "strong force" of Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings and Spitfires, against the enemy base of Bizerte and blasted a fleet of more than 100 barges lining the quays, where they could be used for evacuation of the enemy's forces.

Associated Press

U. S. General Feted by Moroccan Chieftain

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark reaching for roast lamb with his fingers, in true desert style, at a "diffa," or feast, given recently by the Caid el Ayadi, wearing his white robes. The Caid is head of the powerful Rehamna Tribe in Morocco, and he and his men are descendants of Bedouin Arabs who came from Egypt.

Invasion?

Axis Sees Allies Heading for Sicily

The Vichy Radio said Allied movements reported simultaneously at Gibraltar and in Algerian waters may point to a large-scale invasion attempt against Sicily and Sardinia, island steppingstones from North Africa to the European mainland.

The broadcast was recorded by Reuters.

Germany's chief military commentators suggested in a broadcast that major Allied forces might pounce immediately on the two islands without waiting for the end of the campaign to drive the Axis out of Tunisia.

The German apprehension of landings on these islands has been betrayed by numerous broadcasts recently, and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said May 3:

"It is possible the Allied High Command has refrained from throwing in the mass of its reserves on the Tunisian front because it is planning a large-scale landing operation. It may be planning a landing on the Sicilian or Sardinian coast even before the Tunisian campaign comes to an end."

The German commentator's foreboding followed reports by Nazi-controlled stations that a huge concentration of Allied shipping was being assembled at Gibraltar, including a number of landing barges.

Captain Sertorious said the American Fifth Army being held in reserve in Algeria and Morocco under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark was being trained as the nucleus of several allied armies.

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, German High Command radio commentator, acknowledged that Southern Europe affords "particularly favorable conditions for landing" but declared the construction of fortifications by the Axis on the invasion coasts and "the nature of the country" would impede such operations.

Uneasiness of these German propaganda spokesmen coincided with a report by the Morocco Radio that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy had sent a new appeal to Hitler for aid in repelling a possible invasion of Italy from the South.

Captain Sertorius acknowledged that the German submarine packs in the Mediterranean—a serious stumbling block to invasion whose elimination was given first priority in the plans President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill formulated at Casablanca—had lost 50 per cent of their effectiveness in April because of unfavorable weather.

A communiqué reported 415,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk last month compared with 851,600 tons in March.

The Morocco Radio report and the German claims of submarine sinkings were unconfirmed by Allied sources.

Russia:

Battle for Kuban Now in Full Swing

Moscow said the battle for the Kuban Delta, an area reaching roughly from Novorossisk on the Black Sea northward to the Sea of Azov, was in full swing.

Both sides apparently fought behind strong fortifications and managed to hold ground positions without change in the past few days, but a Tass dispatch from the Kuban told of another gigantic air battle west of Krasnodar, with Soviet airmen shooting down 54 German planes while losing 21 of their own in two days.

This was the second time the Germans have attempted to strike in the Krasnodar region since resumption of active warfare in the Kuban—and this campaign finds Soviet aviation able to meet every challenge of the German Air Force, with American-made planes carrying their load in the still indecisive fighting.

There was increased activity in other sectors of the front, with the Russian Air Force making itself felt by raids on German communications and airdromes.

The Russian communiqué as recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor from a Moscow broadcast did not mention any fighting in the Kuban during the night, although the midnight communiqué had told of 900 more Germans being slain in violent fighting, bringing their toll to nearly 8,000 in recent days.

The German communiqué, as broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted the Soviet armies continued to attack the Axis Kuban bridgehead heavily but unsuccessfully May 3. German big guns shelled war factories in Leningrad, the communiqué claimed.

The German counterattacks, being matched by the Red Army in the Kuban, mark the third large-scale attempt of the Germans to get going on the Russian front after their disasters of last winter.

Japan:

Reserves Are Low, High Official Says

A Japanese official called attention to American and British war production and asserted that the Mikado's armies now had reserve material left for only "a short period of the war."

A Tokyo Broadcast quoted Kisanosuke Yamada, high war-production official, as saying:

"The productive strength of America and Britain is pitted against the productive strength of our nation. Strength of production is strongest in America . . . ships, planes, and other things are being produced at a tremendous rate."

Meanwhile Allied Headquarters in Australia disclosed that it was adverse weather, not the fighting prowess of the Japanese, that cost the Allies heavy losses in the air battle over the Arafura Sea off Darwin May 2.

Exactly what were Allied losses has not been disclosed. An official spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said three pilots were missing after the fight against the 21 bombers and 30 fighters the Japanese sent against the Darwin airdrome.

The Japanese bombers came in at 26,000 feet. Above them swarmed the fighters, so high they were invisible from the ground.

Allied ground defenses blazed into action. So effective was their fire the raiders wheeled and raced back to sea before they had completed their bombing run. The explosives they dropped did little damage.

As the Japanese sped out of range of antiaircraft guns, Spitfires roared to the attack and the battle raged far out over the sea.

But when the Australian and British fighters headed for home, they ran into a whistling headwind that slowed them so much some were unable to make land. Others crash-landed on the Australian shore.

Three enemy fighters were destroyed and one bomber and nine fighters were damaged. It was considered likely, however, that the adverse weather cost the Japanese further losses before they got home.

Unfavorable weather has hampered air operations north of Australia for two weeks.

The Japanese press carried claims that 50,000 tons of Allied shipping—all of which it asserted carried arms, munitions, and other supplies—had been sunk by Japanese submarines and Navy planes in the Southwest Pacific during the past nine days.

There was no Allied confirmation of the claims, repeated in a Transocean News Agency broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

South Pacific:

Americans Occupy Russell Islands

The announcement that United States forces had occupied the Russell Islands came from the Navy in Washington.

The Russell group, which includes two main islands, lies only 18 miles from the northwestern tip of American-occupied Guadalcanal at its nearest point. The group is less than 100 miles from points in the central Solomons, such as Viru Harbor and Rekata Bay, from which the Japanese are known to have operated.

Navy spokesman declined comment on the operation, which was carried out in February after enemy resistance ceased on Guadalcanal, but presumably the Russell bases serve as outposts for American positions on that occupied island.

In Burma:

RAF Bombs Akyab Day and Night

Akyab, Japanese-held port on the western coast of Burma, was bombed day and night May 3 by the RAF, a British communiqué said in New Delhi.

Both sides maintained patrol activity in the Arakan area with no change in land positions, and RAF bombers and fighters aided ground troops by pounding Japanese positions, the war bulletin declared.

American Supplies for Spain Under Attack by del Vayo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sending food and oil to Spain from the United States arouses bitter criticism on the part of Spanish Republicans and Latin-American friends of the United Nations. The United Nations gain no advantage from this generosity, said Julio Alvarez del Vayo, former Republican Foreign Minister in Spain, in a Boston interview.

Food and oil, Señor del Vayo avers, will do nothing to change the course of Spanish policy. They have not restrained Franco from joining the Axis. The main reason for this "neutrality," he states, is that it has been to Hitler's best interest to keep Spain out of war, just as it was to his best interest to keep Italy out of war in the early stages. An early attack on Italy by France would have changed the entire course of the war.

Keeping Spain neutral has prevented the opening of a second front there, he added. "The moment American forces landed in Spain, the people would join the Allies and revolt against Hitler."

Neutral Spain Aids Hitler

Though Spain has been fighting so long, says Señor del Vayo, the fighting spirit still reigns, and an Allied landing would provoke a revolt which would spread throughout the occupied countries of Europe.

Hitler knew he had nothing to gain by obliging Franco to enter the war, which would open for the Allies the possibility of an attack in Spain.

Spain, moreover, has been refueling German submarines from Spanish bases, he said, which could not have been done with Spain at war without counteraction from the British Navy.

Spain being "neutral" has given Hitler assistance in the diplomatic field, for maneuvers such as prevailing on Franco to have his foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana, broadcast from Barcelona the offer of a negotiated peace.

Knowing that the Vatican would not do it, nor Sweden, nor Switzerland, and that Argentina was too far off to have much effect, Spain alone could open the "second part of Hitler's total political war, in which the offer of a negotiated peace was one of his greatest aims."

Propaganda Program

With Spain neutral, it is easier for Hitler, with the assistance of the Falange, to carry on throughout Latin America the propaganda program of Dr. Goebbels against the United Nations.

It is not the food and oil supply from the United States, Señor del Vayo repeated, which has kept Spain out of war.

Part of the material, he asserted, is immediately sent to Germany. If part of the oil is kept in Spain, as reported, it is, he says, used less to improve the traffic situation than to pile up against the day when German motorized forces arrive.

The Spanish public has not been informed of the assistance from the United States. It does not know that the food and oil have been sent, he states.

Any American who listens to the short-wave broadcasts from Madrid will hear how the Falange radio talks against President Roosevelt and the United States, or discusses the effort in North Africa and the situation in the Pacific. No German radio, says Señor del Vayo, is more violent, more insolent in tone than that of the Falange station.

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Allied Army Desert Group Works Behind Axis Lines

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

CAIRO, May 4—There is much interest here in what is to be the fate of one of the most daring, successful, and picturesque units ever to operate within the British Army. Now that the fighting in North Africa has entered its final stage and is confined to the small, crowded area of Northeast Tunisia, the question is being asked as to what is to be done with the highly secret Long-Range Desert Group, only part of whose activity now is officially disclosed for the first time.

Accustomed to operate over many thousand square miles of trackless desert, the men of the LRDG now are faced with temporary loss of work. Yet so successful has been this group of "desert Commandos" that no one really expects to see them out of action for long. Typical of the almost limitless ingenuity applied by the Eighth Army in chasing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from Egypt to Tunisia, this comparative handful of raiders is seen by some observers as the forerunner of a far more extensive organization which some day will operate on the Continent of Europe. Only there, instead of moving across uninhabited wastes, they would cut across enemy lines among friendly populations.

The present war is one of surprise attack and the desert group, trained to move with utmost secrecy and attack from nowhere, has taught the British Army many things about demoralizing the enemy's rear. Without counterpart in any Axis army the Long Range Desert Group has been likened to the old-fashioned cavalry, whose sweeping raids were designed to cut communication lines and destroy supply dumps. Only the Russian Guerrilla bands have had any comparable success.

In Existence Three Years

The British Army magazine Parade disclosed that the L. R. D. G. has been in existence three years and that for weeks at a time, small units had lived behind the enemy lines gathering valuable information, raiding airports and aircraft, destroying communication systems, and forcing the enemy to maintain large patrols hundreds of miles from the fighting front. It is equipped with heavily armed jeeps and with small trucks and generally has traveled by night and hid by day.

Their clothes were anything which best suited their activities, the widest range being found in headdress, which might be anything from a white Arab turban wound with camel-hair rope to a peaked gray wool cap reminiscent of those worn by French-Canadian woodsmen.

Almost always dusty and grimy, the great majority were tanned a deep brown and wore heavy beards.

Greek Groups

One group which we saw parked in the main square of liberated Gabès had just arrived from a tremendous trip across the Sahara Desert, where it had been operating with the Fighting French Forces of Gen. Jean Leclerc. This group was composed of Greeks and each jeep bore the white and blue of their homeland. Like the Poles, Norwegians, Czechs and other men from Occupied Europe, these Greeks seemed to care little for even the slight amenities of such an outpost as Gabès, their whole interest being centered on striking again and again against the Germans.

Each jeep was heavily loaded, but only with necessities. Each soldier had his bed roll and the rest of the space was occupied by gasoline, water, and ammunition. These men had long since learned to live on a minimum amount of water and food and had become as much at home in the desert as the Bedouin tribesmen. The last we saw of them was when they roared out of town headed once again for the desert and some hapless German or Italian outpost.

Combat Methods

So far the Axis has developed nothing comparable to the L. R. D. G., and some observers attribute this to the lack of individual initiative which results from the Nazi and Fascist method of training. Combat methods of the L. R. D. G. are typical of those of the Eighth Army, which gained so much of its success from the flexibility with which each individual unit operated. Trained to a hair's breadth and knowing exactly what they had to do, the units of this desert Army were free to adapt their tactics to the needs of the moment, thus being able to take advantage of every little shift in the battle tide.

It is apparent that when the time comes for invasion of the Continent, the United Nations can expect considerable active aid from the inhabitants of the occupied countries. Radiocasts from London already have made it clear that when such a time comes the population of the continent is expected to sabotage the enemy's lines of communication, destroy his supplies and equipment, and do everything possible to lower his morale.

It is not too much to expect that during that final phase of the war against Germany and Italy the long-range raiders will be in a position greatly to aid the civilian patriots. These raiders can receive inspiration and instruction from the Long Range Desert Group.

Hans Thyssen

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (AP)—The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 29, received here today, said Hans Thyssen, German industrialist and brother of Fritz Thyssen, the steel magnate, had passed on at Munich. Fritz Thyssen, an early supporter of Adolf Hitler who later repudiated his allegiance to the Führer, had been reported as held in confinement by the Nazis.

'Outstanding Airman of 1942'

Associated Press

Former Chief of 'Flying Tigers' Rewarded

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault (right), commander of the United States 14th Army Air Force, China, and former chief of the American Volunteer "Flying Tigers," is awarded the Gen. William E. Mitchell Trophy as the "outstanding airman of 1942" by Frank A. Tichenor of Aviator's Post of the American Legion, New York, at the War Department in the Pentagon Building, Arlington, Va.

Robert Protests U. S. Action

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner of Martinique, has protested the action of the United States Department in breaking off relations with his Administration because of its close connection with the German-dominated Vichy Government, he disclosed last night.

In a cable to the Associated Press Admiral Robert said the State Department's action "offers nothing else in exchange" for the ruptured relations, and has "shut out all possibility of a fresh proposal on my part" by calling home the United States Consul General.

Admiral Robert urged that the text of his reply to the State Department be made public in American newspapers, but failed to disclose what steps he proposed to take in the face of the Department's action. His cable answered a query from the Associated Press regarding his views.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Declaring that German submarines "have been refueled" at the French island of Martinique, Representative James H. Morrison (D) of Louisiana told the House yesterday "this situation is serious and something should be done immediately."

British Hail American Success On African and Factory Fronts

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 4—Britain today acclaims the capture of Mateur and the push beyond it by voicing special tribute to the United States forces for their first major victory in North Africa.

"Shrewd blows well placed and well timed," is typical of commentaries here by military observers on the achievement of the American Second Corps in cracking open the Axis defense ring in Tunisia. Meanwhile, the man in the street here expresses satisfaction that all United Nations armies in North Africa—Americans, French, and British First and Eighth Armies—are having their share in the final stage of the Tunisian victory.

A leading editorial in today's Daily Express says, "So far, it has been the role of the Americans in Africa to make openings for the British armies. The value of their work was clear enough to the armies which benefited by it. But it has not been so clear to the American public. There were frank criticisms, for Americans are a forthright nation."

First to congratulate this young American army, now seasoned by months of hard fighting and bitter experience, will be Britain's own victorious Eighth Army, says the Daily Express.

Other commentators here are linking the American success in Tunisia with another great and heartening success on America's no-less-vital production front—"giants of power which in the hands of fighting men will batter the Axis into unconditional surrender," as today's Evening Standard described the latest spurt reported in American armament output. "The facts of American production speak louder than any words that this grand ally means business," says the Evening Standard.

Britain, reading the new United States production figures, sees special significance for the Germans in the rising heavy-bomber output, which for the first time has passed the 500-a-month mark. For it is increasingly felt here that the Nazis themselves realize that bombers will win the war—bombers smashing directly at Germany, bombers co-operating with naval forces to defeat the U-boats, and bombers blasting the way for Allied armies through the Nazi so-called impregnable wall. And with Britain expected to reach its maximum peak of aircraft production very shortly, it is realized fully here how much the speeding of Allied victory ultimately will depend on the American factory front.

Arbitration Work Brings Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—The first Western Hemisphere award for distinguished service in the field of inter-American arbitration will be bestowed on Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation and Chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, at a dinner at the Astor Hotel on May 20, it was announced here today. H. O. King, President of the American Arbitration Association, which is sponsoring the award, will make the presentation.

The award will be handed to Mr. Watson for his contributions to American and inter-American good will, his services in establishing a Western Hemisphere system of arbitration and for his help in laying the groundwork for the Canadian-American Arbitration Commission.

The dinner will be held during Foreign Trade Week, May 16 to 22, inasmuch as May 20 will be the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Inter-American Arbitration system, it will be observed as Inter-American Arbitration Day. The importance of inter-American economic expansion for victory and the place arbitration will have in the postwar period will be the theme of the dinner.

Flour Scarcity In Paris Closes Many Bakeries

BERN, Switzerland, May 4 (AP)—The food problem in France has become worse, causing the Government to tighten already meager rations, and many Paris bakeries have been forced to close because of a lack of flour, dispatches reaching here said yesterday.

A Paris dispatch to the Geneva Tribune said many bakeries there already had shut their doors and there is a report that at least 200 more would be closed in the Paris area.

Although officials explained that the shutdown was only temporary, the people are facing a five-month gap between the vanishing reserves and the next harvest, the dispatch said, adding that it was feared another reduction must be made in the basic ration of 275 grams (9.702 ounces) of bread daily, all of which is of poor quality.

Meanwhile, the ration of heavy workers has dropped from 400 grams (14.11 ounces) to 350 grams (12.35 ounces) and that of grain growers from 500 grams (17.64 ounces) to 350, partly as a penalty for failure of the growers to deliver full quotas to the Government, it was said.

Throughout France, the dispatch said, severe penalties are levied against violators of grain and bread laws.

A Vichy dispatch to the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble quoted Agriculture Minister Max Bonnafous as saying the reduction in the growers' ration was necessary because certain districts failed to deliver grain.

Rationing Critics Should Go to Sweden

The Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is touring Sweden as a member of a group of six representative American journalists, at the invitation of the Swedish Government, shows how Sweden, though not at war, has had to become proficient in the technique of substitutes.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 4—Sweden is still neutral but its dinner tables have gone to war. As Swedish housewives juggle some 90 ration cards to allocate available food and other supplies, Government departments must conjure up commodities where none exist.

How it is done was described today to visiting American correspondents by Axel Gjöred, Minister of Supply. He disclosed two of Sweden's answers to the newest shortages.

First, Swedish forests will help provide shoe leather to replace soles no longer available from South America. And Sweden is not yet on sabots either.

Swedish chemists have developed a new method of combining cellulose with leather scrap. The result is a gray-green substance looking like linoleum, very strong and pliable.

Near Market Stage

It will be on the market for soling Swedish shoes in about two months.

Made by Bofors, the same firm turning out the famous Swedish antiaircraft guns, the new sole "leather" originally was unsatisfactory in low temperature.

Improvements now have been made which keep it from cracking even at zero Fahrenheit, thus making it useful in most of the country except the Far North.

The second answer to the Swedish problem of shortages is development of karotine oil made from carrots. The shortage in proteins resulting from a curtailed meat supply makes it difficult to obtain vitamin A. This formerly was shipped in from the United States in concentrate. Now it is to be supplied by an oil of carrots which soon will be mixed in with Swedish margarine.

The main problem of introducing the new margarine is optical rather than gastronomic, for the Swedes are used to a light-colored butter, and karotine transforms margarine into a daffodil yellow.

Two Major Factors

The difficulties of the Swedish position are due to two major factors. The last two years' harvests have been very bad, and combined two-year grain crops barely equaled one average year.

The war's interference with shipping cuts off food and agricultural raw materials, such as fertilizer and oil cakes, upon which Swedish agrarian economy is dependent.

Here again Sweden's forests have come to the rescue. We ate some of the cattle fodder made from wood. It looks like bad cardboard and tastes worse, but we were told that cows and horses like it. It is 90 per cent cellulose and 9 per cent molasses, with a dash of salt and phosphate. Pigs, however, turn up their noses at it, and other substitutes are being sought for them.

In general, the Swedish position indicates that Americans, despite rationing, haven't begun to experience restriction. For example, the average Swedish family's weekly meat ration is one sausage the size of an ordinary frankfurter, three slices of bologna, and six strips of bacon.

Soap and Egg Rationing

Soap for all purposes is about the size of an average guest cake in an American hotel. Swedes are allowed one egg each during 10 to 14 days and no spices, and nine almonds a month.

But milk saves the day. Consumption of 900,000,000 litres annually doubles the prewar figure despite a 15 per cent cattle reduction due to the slaughterings necessitated by poor harvests.

This condition has been accomplished by banning cream, by greatly reducing cheese and butter output and cutting the butterfat content without eliminating other nourishing content.

The chief dairy problem is resumption of imports of oil cakes for fodder of which Sweden needs 275,000 tons annually. These are now cut off since the Germans have stopped Gothenburg traffic by blockading Swedish trade with South America. Negotiations for reopening this traffic are still in process.

Swedes Show Liking For American Films

By the American-Swedish News Exchange

Stockholm, May 4

Out of a total of 231 new foreign films shown in Sweden during the year 1942, according to the results of a survey just announced, 158 were of American production, while 21 were British and 28 were German. This shows that American films still dominate the Swedish market despite a certain decrease in their number due to difficulties of transport.

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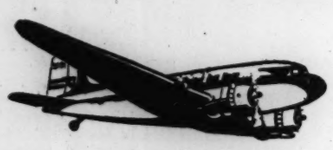

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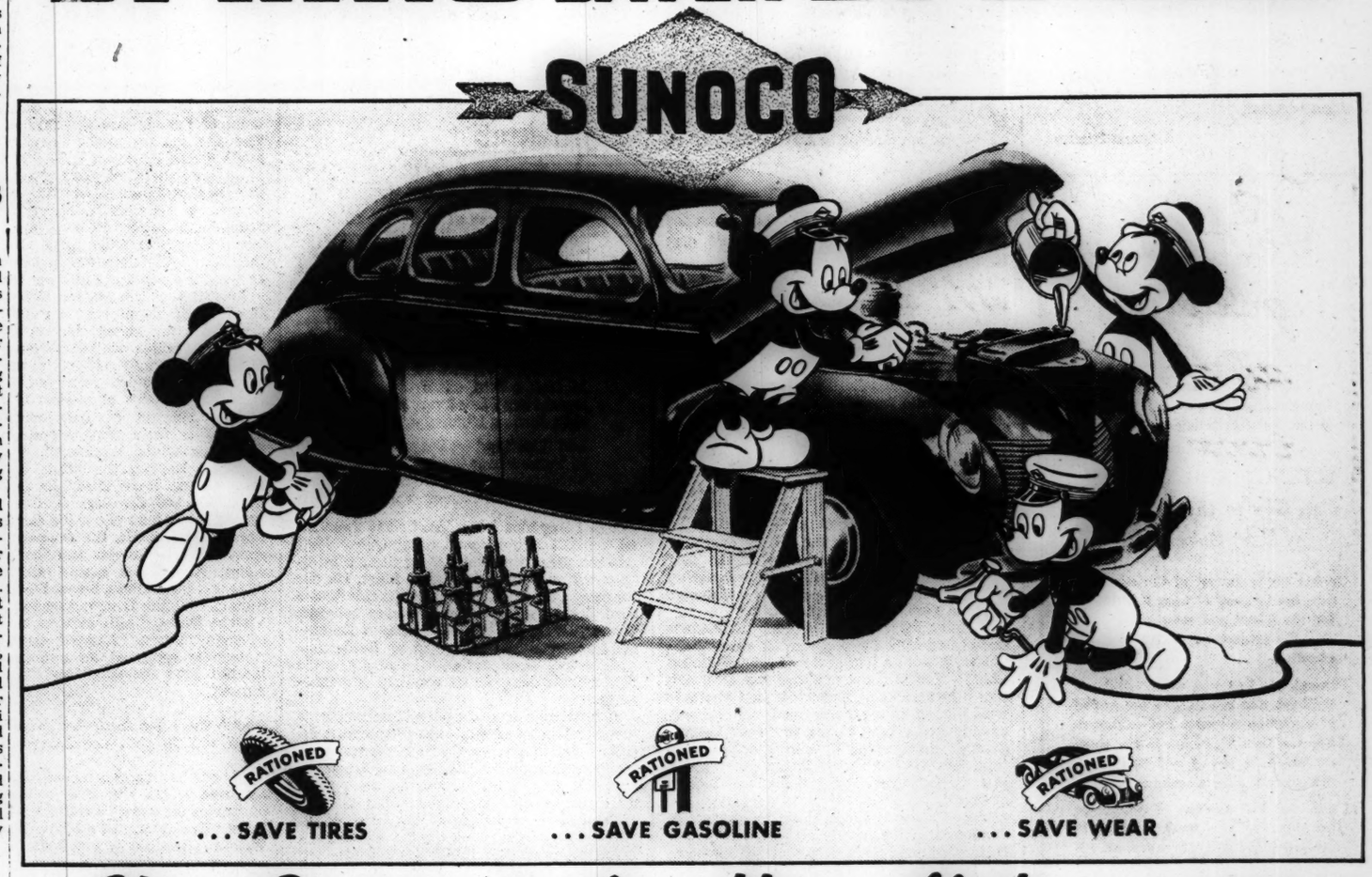

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The Home Forum

"Instead of the thorn"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no doubt that those who wish to accomplish a good purpose must needs have faith in that purpose. Those who have accomplished anything for the good of humanity have usually succeeded because of their unfaltering faith in good. Christ Jesus had such faith in his divine mission that he was able to say (Matthew 24:35), **"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."** Christ Jesus possessed such an understanding of God, good, that he healed the sick and the sinning, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. Speaking of Christ Jesus, in a sermon to be found in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 163), Mary Baker Eddy says: **"His words were articulated in the language of a declining race, and committed to the providence of God. In no one thing seemed he less human and more divine than in his unfaltering faith in the immortality of Truth."**

The prophet Isaiah voiced the immortality of the Word of Truth and also its effectiveness when he wrote (Isaiah 55:11), **"So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."** And concerning the effectiveness of Truth he continued (verse 13), **"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree."**

These scientific statements concerning the power of Truth have been proved wherever the Word of God has been understood and applied. Christ Jesus proved this power by his life and by his works. The sinner was healed, and henceforth he became a follower of Christ. A weary, hungry multitude were rested and fed; a young man was restored to his widowed mother; the angry sea was replaced by a great calm. Through such works, Christ Jesus proved true the spiritual facts concerning God and man. He proved true the allness of God and man's unity with his Father-Mother God, because he understood the facts concerning God and His creation. Wherever his teaching was accepted by the humble and teachable, the loving and true, there he did his mighty works, and the desert blossomed like the rose.

The apostles and the early Christian church also proved the effectiveness of the Word of God, and today, through the teachings of Christian Science, thousands all over the world are proving that the Word of God is as effective as it was when Christ Jesus taught and practiced it in far-off Palestine. The ugly thorns of sickness, poverty, grief, and other discordant conditions, are being replaced by that which is healthy, useful, and beautiful, as are the fir tree and the myrtle in the forest of trees.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 130), **"Truth never falters nor fails; it is our faith that fails."** This faith in the efficacy of Truth is a sure defense in time of trouble. There never was more need of such faith than there is today as we face present world conditions. In order to cultivate this faith we need to understand God as the one and only Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love, who is not responsible for evil. We need to understand God as the one and only power, and that to Him belong "the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty," as King David expressed it (I Chronicles 29:11).

A well-known hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal reads in part as follows:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come,
Let earth receive her King;
Let every heart prepare him room,
And heaven and nature sing.

No more let sin and sorrow grow,
Nor thorns infest the ground;
Where'er he comes, his blessings flow,
And hope and joy abound."

There is a widespread tendency today among the world's best thinkers to stress the value of spiritual power to defeat the seeming power of evil. In a recent nation-wide religious education week, one speaker said, "In the crusade for the preservation of liberty and righteousness to which we are committed, the final victory will attend those who are spiritually unconquerable."

The humble and receptive thought will search for the understanding of God which alone satisfies. The truth concerning God and man is universal and impartial and can be utilized by all who are in need. Man is not helpless in the face of calamity; he is always able to utilize the truth that **"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble"** (Psalms 46:1).

We need to pray aright and to have faith in our prayers. As our concept of God changes from the material to the spiritual, from the personal and corporeal to the impersonal and incorporeal, our attitude towards prayer also changes, and we no longer petition divine Mind to change events to suit our desires, but we learn to change our desires to fit God's designs. When we realize that God is continually expressing Himself through divine law, we understand more clearly the prophet's statement as referred to above, **"My word . . . shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please."** This statement of spiritual fact belongs to all mankind; it is ours to utilize and prove. God's law is unchanging, eternal, immortal. As we understand and have faith in this law, we shall see discordant conditions in our experience give place to harmony and happiness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING PLOWING": *An Etching by James Swann*

JAMES SWANN was born on a ranch in Texas. That state also gave him his education and was the scene of his early training and commercial experience in the graphic arts. His sympathy and interest are shown most keenly in out-of-door subjects, and he is particularly happy in his characterizations of trees in a landscape.

In "Spring Plowing," the line of the fence leads the eye toward the plowing in the distance, and to the group of farm buildings beyond—the whole panorama of early summer on a great farm. Yet all this is only a background for the fine old tree, just bursting into leaf, which both dominates and frames the etching.

Bill Knows His Business

"HERE'S YOUR BOOK, Perfesser," said Bill, as I entered the book store. He pointed to a thin folio bound in three-quarter black leather, tooled in gold.

I went over and picked it up, wondering what my friend Bill had selected for me, or selected me for, this time. "American Scenery, Twenty-four Illustrations, Engraved on Steel, New York, 1872," caught my eye in succession down the large title page.

"Isn't that something?" said Bill, taking the book out of my hand and starting to ruffle through the pages, and, not so incidentally, to work on me. "Lots on the river here. Just look at this picture of the Mississippi!"

Through his arm I looked at a view of "The Upper Mississippi Near Lansing, Iowa."

Now let's see. Lansing's in Allamakee (accent on the ultima) County and Kay was born in that county, in Waukon. Surely every family ought to have a picture of a scene from the county in which the mother was born.

I looked at the familiar landscape of the Upper Mississippi; the river, dotted with islands, flowing through castellated bluffs. Taken from some such bluff as the one at McGregor, where you stand and look off at Prairie du Chien and the mouth of the Wisconsin. Good big gulp of American history there. Yes, I was by here twice on the *Golden Eagle* in the summer of 1937. That was a good trip and this print would be a pleasant memento of it.

Over Bill's shoulder, I read in the book's letter-press some remarks of the artist, William Momberger, who had painted the view of the Upper Mississippi. "The sketch," the artist wrote, "is taken to show how much the Upper Mississippi resembles in appearance the River Rhine." Then there was something about bluffs and then, a little farther on, my eye caught the word steamboat. "In this sketch, the Mississippi is only partly shown, as it is broken by innumerable islands; the steamboat channel is seen in the picture." It was the steamboat that made the scenery of the Upper Mississippi nationally better known in the last century than it is in this.

In spite of the locks, this part of the river hasn't changed much. The sloughs and the islands are still there. They haven't been drowned out by the dam. I see the text says Lansing had a population of 2,000 in 1865. Today it has about 1,300. The steamboat gave and the railroad took away.

Bill still held the book open.

The last sentence of the letter-press on the print was interesting: "My sketch," the artist wrote, "is taken from the top of a bluff which has recently become celebrated, as it is named after the renowned lady-sculptor, 'Mount Hosmer.' She ran a race with the captain of a steamboat at this point, and as she succeeded in reaching the top of the Mount first, it was named after her."

Well, if that steamboat captain was as fat as most steamboat captains, that lady sculptor didn't have to run very hard.

"Why, Bill, that renowned lady-sculptor must have been Harriet Hosmer. She was born right out here in Watertown. She—"

"And look here at the Wabash," said Bill, turning back a few pages. "Wouldn't that color up beautifully? It's so light."

"Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash." At the age of three, I learned to sing that song when it first came out. Steamboating on the Ohio, I have passed the mouth of the Wabash many a time and oft. I really should have this view. Here's Vincennes and the Wabash; "Alice of Old Vincennes," Vincennes, one of the old French towns of the Mississippi Valley.

"And here's the Ohio," said Bill, turning back to a view of Evansville.

I remembered a walk with Uncle Charley up the steps of the new concrete levee and along pavements hot with Indiana midsummer sun. Then the cool dark denned-up feeling of an air-conditioned soda fountain. It sure can get hot in southern Indianny. Yes, Evansville is "situated on a high bank of the river," as the letter-press says. I have reason and memories to know.

"How much?" I asked Bill.

At once Bill got confidential. His eyes got serious; his voice quiet and earnest. "I'll tell you what I'll do. I ought to get fifty dollars but you can have it for twenty-five. Gimme two sawbucks and a V and the book's yours."

Twenty-five dollars! For a picture book. And only a few Western scenes. Still there's Allamakee County and the Wabash and Vincennes and the Ohio, and here's a rare view: "Junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers." They join to form the Maumee at Fort Wayne.

That's a lovely print. All the American Middle Western summer is in the shallows of an inland river. The serene calm of quiet water, outcropping stones dry in the sun, every tree in full leaf, cows knee-deep in the shallows. Still, twenty-five dollars!

"You know, Prof," Bill said in his most just-between-you-and-me confidential tone, "several people have been in here looking at that book. (A cold breeze went down my spine.) You know after I got this copy I advertised for months for that book and never got a nibble. Not a single quotation. You ask Mr. Scorgie. It's rare; it's unique; and you know enough about these things to know it's cheap at the price."

Still I hesitated.

Bill picked up the book. It opened to a lovely view of Lake George, the foreground gay with people boating. It looked like a large Bartlett. "Now wouldn't that color up beautifully?" said Bill. "And look at the size of it—must be twelve by sixteen. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll send some of these views up to that New York State artist to color. You'll love 'em when you see 'em."

It was the *coup de grâce*. I saw the book broken up, like a city sacked, the plates colored and sold separately hither and yon. I capitulated.

"All right, Bill. I'll take it. But I'll have a bad conscience for a week."

"Listen, big boy," said Bill. "You got a bargain there and you know it."

And so once again I walked out of Bill Tutin's Harvard Square book store with treasure-trove under my arm.

HORACE REYNOLDS

A Bee Garden

WE HAVE MANY KINDS of gardens to-day—rock gardens, Rose gardens, herb gardens, Iris gardens, and more; why not a bee garden forsooth? It could not but be a delightful place, homely and comely and rich in sweet odours, and the hives would lend "a new meaning to the flowers and the silence, the balm of the air and the rays of the sun." The bee garden might be situated in an angle of the house—if such there be—or in some other sheltered place, a neat pattern of little beds and borders overflowing with such flowers as are rich in honey, and flanked about with Apple, Pear, Plum and Peach trees "in which when they cast (swarm) they may knit without taking any far flight or wandering to find out their rest." . . .

Among the flowers for the bee garden there would be numbered some for nectar and some for pollen, for easily available sources of pollen are second only in importance to an abundant supply of nectar. There should be included many of the Labiate tribe, those plants of modest blossoms that are so beloved of bees and especially adapted to their convenience, the Ground Ivy, the white Archangel, Catnip, Cedronella, Nepeta, the Mints and Thymes. Blue flowers there would be in plenty, for these are the favorites of the bees. How greedily they buzz about the cornflowers, the Borage, the Nigella, the Anchusa, the Larkspur, the blue Salvias and the pretty Phacelias. And there should also be Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Peas, Sweet Woodruff, Sweet Sultans—all the famous sweets, in fact . . . Violets, Pinks, Basil, Brooms and Heathers of many kinds. "Aniseed sown near the Apiary is esteemed an extraordinary delightful food for bees" and Virgil recommends:

About them let fresh Lavender and store
Of Wild Time with strong Savorie to floure.

A very gay garden indeed this would be and one where the bees would find rich pasturage for many months of the year.—From "The Fragrant Path," by LOUISE BEEBE WILDER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Deserted Orchard

Lower and lower into the hill each season
crouch the forgotten slanting apple trees.
Fewer and fewer on the boughs grow blossoms,
fewer the apples for the wind to seize.

Deeper in grass and brambles, deeper in shadow,
they wait the slow approach of wilderness,
companioned now by cobwebbed curious foxes
and a heartbreak thrush who sings their loneliness.

FRANCES FROST

Seed Time

Sweeter
Than full-blown rose
The scent of earth laid bare;
The breath of rain from mountain-tops
Cloud-ringed.

DONALD BAILEY

"I Stedet for Tjørnekrat"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER er ingen Tvivl om, at de, der arbejder for Gennemførelsen af et godt Formaal, maa have Tillid til det Formaal. De, der har udrettet noget som helst for Menneskehedens gode, har som Regel gennemført det paa Grund af deres urokkelige Tillid til det gode. Kristus Jesus havde saadan Tillid til sin guddommelige Gerning, at han var i Stand til at sige (Matthæus-Evangeliet 24:35): "Himmelen og Jorden skulle forgaa, men mine Ord skulle ingenlunde forgaa." Kristus Jesus besad en saadan Forstaaelse af Gud, det gode, at han helbredte den syge og Syndere, bespiste Mængden og oprejste de døde. I en Prædiken, som findes i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 163), siger Mary Baker Eddy, idet hun taler om Kristus Jesus: "Hans Ord blev udtalt i en hensvindende Æts Tungemaal, og overgivet til Guds Forsorg. Ikke i een eneste Ting syntes han at være mindre menneskelig og mere guddommelig end i hans urokkelige Tro paa Sandhedens Udødelighed."

Profeten Esajas gav Udtryk for Sandhedens Ords Udødelighed saavel som for deres Virkningsfuldhed, da han skrev (Profeten Esajas 55.11): "Saa skal det gaa med mit Ord, det, som gaar ud af min Mund: det skal ej vende tomt tilbage, men udføre, hvad mig behager, og fuldbyrde Hvervet, jeg gav det." Og angaaende Sandhedens Virkningsfuldhed fortsatte han (13. Vers): "I Stedet for Tjørnekrat vokser Cypresser, i Stedet for Tidsler Myrter."

Disse videnskabelige Udtalelser angaaende Sandhedens Magt er blevet bevist, hvor end Guds Ord er blevet forstaaet og anvendt. Kristus Jesus beviste denne Magt ved sit Liv og ved sine Gerninger. Synderen blev helbredt, og blev derefter en Kristi Tilhænger. En træt sulten Skare fik Hvile og Mad; en ung Mand blev givet tilbage til sin Moder, der var Enke; og paa den oprørte Sø blev det blikstille. Ved saadanne Gerninger beviste Kristus Jesus, at de aandelige Kendsgerninger om Gud og Mennesket er sande. Han beviste, at Guds Althed og Menneskets Enhed med sin Fader-Moder Gud er sand, fordi han forstod Kendsgerningerne om Gud og Hans Skabelse. Overalt hvor hans Lære blev akcepteret af de ydmyge og lærvillige, de kærlige og sandfærdige, der gjorde han sine mægtige Gerninger, og Ørkenen blomstrede ligesom en Rose.

Apostlene og den tidlige kristne Kirke beviste ogsaa Virkningsfuldheden af Guds Ord, og i Dag, gennem Kristen Videnskabs Lære, beviser Tusinder over hele Jorden, at Guds Ord er ligesaa virkningsfuldt, som det var, da Kristus Jesus lærte og praktiserede det i det fjerne Palæstina. Det grimme Tjørnekrat, saasom Sygdom, Fattigdom, Sorg og andre disharmoniske Tilstande, bliver ombyttet med det, der er sundt, nyttigt og smukt, ligesom Cypressen og Myrten i Skoven.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (S. 130): "Sandheden vakler eller svigter aldrig, det er vor Tro, der svigter." Denne Tro paa Sandhedens Virkekraft er ej sikkert Forsvar i Tider af Vanskeligheder. Der har aldrig været større Nødvendighed for en saadan Tro, end der er i Dag, som vi staar overfor de nuværende Verdenstilstande. For at kunne dyrke denne Tro er vi nødt til at forstaa Gud som det ene og eneste Sind, som Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed, som ikke er ansvarlig for det onde. Vi trænger til at forstaa Gud som den ene og eneste Magt, og at forstaa, at "Storheden, Magten, Æren, Glansen og Herligheden" tilhører Ham, som Kong David udtrykte det (Første Krønikebog 29:11).

En velkendt Salme i *Christian Science Hymnal* [Kristen Videnskabs Salmebog] lyder delvis som følgende:

Fryd dig, o Verden, Herren kom,
Modtag, o Jord, din Drot.
Bered Ham Plads hvert Hjerte glad,
Højt Jord og Himmel syng.

Lad ikke Synd og Sorgen gro,
Ej Torne hærge Jord:
Velsignelser Han spreder ud,
Hvor før kun Helved' var.

Der er i Dag blandt Verdens bedste Tænkere en udbredt Tilbøjelighed til at lægge Vægt paa Værdien af aandelig Magt til at tilintetgøre det ondes tilsyneladende Magt. Da der for nylig over hele Landet blev afholdt Møder med det Formaal at fremme den religiøse Opdragelse, sagde en af Talerne: "I Korstoget for Bevarelsen af Frihed og Retfærdighed, hvortil vi er sluttet, vil den afgørende Sejr tilfalde dem, der er aandelig uovervindelige."

Den ydmyge og modtagelige Tanke vil søge den Forstaaelse af Gud, som alene tilfredsstiller. Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket er altomfattende og upartisk og kan bruges af alle, der er i Nød. Mennesket staar ikke hjælpeløs overfor Elendighed; han er altid i Stand til at gøre Brug af den Sandhed, at "Gud er vor Tilflugt og Styrke, en Hjælp i Angester, prøvet til fulde" (Salmernes Bog 46:2).

Vi trænger til at bede rigtigt og at have Tillid til vore Bønner. I samme Grad som vor Opfattelse af Gud forandres fra det materielle til det aandelige, fra det personlige og legemlige til det upersonlige og ulegemlige, forandres ogsaa vor Holdning overfor Bøn, og vi ansøger ikke længere det guddommelige Sind om at forandre Begivenheder, saa at de svarer til vore Ønsker, men vi lærer at forandre vore Ønsker, saa at de passer ind i Guds Planer. Naar vi forstaar, at Gud uafbrudt udtrykker Sig selv gennem guddommelig Lov, forstaar vi tydeligere Profetens Erklæring, som der henvises til foroven: "Mit Ord . . . skal ej vende tomt tilbage, men udføre, hvad mig behager." Denne Erklæring om den aandelige Kendsgerning tilhører hele Menneskeheden; den er vor til at udnytte og bevise. Guds Lov er uforanderlig, evig, udødelig. Som vi forstaar og tror paa denne Lov, vil vi se disharmoniske Tilstande i vor Erfaring vige Pladsen for Harmoni og Lykke.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sounds

Stars are thread-hung, high-toned bells.
The wind laughs among them at night
And blows the sound of their ringing
Into deep valleys,
Where the brooks catch it on their lips,
And splash it over silent rocks.

ELISE STEARNS

Illusion

The farmlands of Dakota spread
Their beauty cool and green
Where snowfields once lay white,
and where
Plowed furrows hid brown stubble
With black ribbons in the fall.
Unending, restful miles of green
Unroll, until the mind
Is startled by illusions
Of exotic inland seas
Where pseudo-lakes of flax in bloom,
Pale blue, enchant the eye.

STELLA LAVINA OLSON

So the Lecturing Trade Began

WHEN EMERSON and Carlyle were still young men a minor industrial discovery was made, and made almost simultaneously in England and America, that an author has a voice—and if he could write a lay sermon, could presumably also speak it. What was more, some modest fee seemed not improper: and so the lecturing trade began. Emerson, whom I have quoted on this already, when he gave up the Church found the lecture-platform a better pulpit, and on the fees thus honestly earned he mainly lived. The Lyceum, as it was called, became a national American institution. How English authors, from Thackeray to J. B. Priestley, have profited since that day by this American passion, I need not tell you: or how hard they have had to work for it. . . .

The first literary traveller, and the first, also, to raise that storm of indignation in America which was to become, I am afraid, the almost habitual consequence of these British commentaries, was Captain Basil Hall, the friend of Scott. Mrs. Trollope, while preparing her own wasps' nest, noted that Hall's book was "read in city, town, village and hamlet, steamboat and stage-coach," and that "a sort of war-whoop was sent forth" unprecedented in her recollection. . . .

Her own book, first published in 1832, was to eclipse even Hall's in the perturbation it occasioned. "At every corner of the street," we are told, ". . . a large placard met the eye, 'For sale here, with plates, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, by Mrs. Trollope.'" At every table d'hôte, on board of every steamboat and in all societies, the first question was, "Have you read Mrs. Trollope?" And half the people would be seen with a red or blue half-bound volume in their hand, which you might vouch for being the odious book, and the more it was abused, the more rapidly did the printers issue new editions. Much the same thing happened when some ten years later Dickens published his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Three reflections on this occur to one today: the fundamental sensitiveness which could be so seriously offended by anybody's book of travels; the impulse to deny the existence, when pointed out by a stranger, of customs and practices which Americans themselves acknowledged, and the best deplored; and, lastly, the fact that everybody *read* the libel. In this last, if one thinks of it, lay American salvation. As book after book appeared, singling out for admiration or no less violent dispraise almost precisely the same things, the American reading public, which was also, fortunately, the American nation, took thought and mended. I have not a word to say for most of these English commentators. They showed amazing inattention to what America was then doing, to its vast and proper task, which was the taming of a continent.—From "Anglo-American Literary Relations," by GEORGE STUART GORDON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Political Detour to 'Avoid' Inflation ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

President Roosevelt and his advisers in connection with the coal crisis have been promising not only to stabilize prices but to "roll them back."

It is high time to consider this matter anew because high cost of living, which is the polite company name for inflation, has been growing more acute.

The whole basis for John L. Lewis' demand for higher wages and the subsequent strike would have been cut out from under him if the Government had not permitted living costs to go up.

Just as long as the cost of living goes up, there is going to be labor trouble. No matter how the coal dispute is settled, there will be more trouble if this source of friction is not removed. Unfortunately, there are few signs that it is being removed today in Washington.

Concessions Seen

As for the coal strike, it is probable that some concessions are going to be granted to Mr. Lewis and that peace will be obtained. It may be rather hard to stomach these concessions—to many it seems nothing short of mutiny to strike at the present time—and to buy off Mr. Lewis now may be terribly expensive in the long run not only to the taxpayer's pocketbook, but to popular morale and, ultimately, to the whole American labor movement.

But what honest citizen would like to have to make the decision?

It was not generally believed here that the Lewis strike would be protracted. Here is what was forecast in this column on March 20:

"And so the general feeling is (and we predict) that there will be no protracted strike, though there might be a token stoppage of a few days, while the public's war nerves are strained to the limit and Congress rushes antilabor legislation—which wouldn't bother Mr. Lewis a bit."

Now that he has had his token strike, his closest observers do not think that Mr. Lewis is apt to pull the men out again after the 15-day truce. We shall see.

Political Detour

But this business of inflation goes on and on. It is, in fact, growing more acute. The worst thing of all about it is that Washington—that is to say, Congress and the President—is not doing two things which to almost any detached student of the matter seem essential. Instead of doing these two things, Washington seems to be following a political detour that is unwise and contrary to economic teaching and opposite to that followed by other countries that have met the issue.

Washington—again Congress and the President—is attempting to hold back prices by what amounts to threats, intimidation, and epithets, instead of following the plain laws of economics. It is throwing harsh words at "black markets" but not taking the bold and comprehensive steps needed to undercut "black markets." It is trying to fix prices by issuing manifestoes instead of removing the economic causes that make prices advance. No country on earth, surely, in all history has permanently prevented prices from rising, by no matter how severe penalties, where purchasing power was allowed to run riot while supply was limited. In this war even the dictator countries have not been able to halt it, nor have they tried to halt it, by this means alone.

To halt inflation now, two of several things must be done. They have been done in Canada and Britain, and inflation has, to a large degree, been brought to a halt. They have not been done in the United States, and the result is John L. Lewis. One of these is more taxes. This need has been pointed out so many times in this column we are almost ashamed to bring it up again. Mr. Roosevelt has asked for $16,000,000,000 more in taxes, and Congress has done nothing about it. Mr. Roosevelt has not made a fight for it, either, probably feeling he could do little until the Ruml plan side issue was out of the way.

Congress Rejects Subsidies

On April 13 we wrote about the other matter, subsidies. Canada gives subsidies to operate a control that holds down prices. Britain now is spending at the rate of about $600,000,000 a year on subsidies. Leon Henderson asked for $1,000,000,000 in subsidies, but Congress rejected it.

The subsidy system is one that has proved effective. It is tried and practical. It establishes one set of prices for producers and another set for consumers, the spread between them being controlled by Government purchases and subsidies. It is far less expensive if done efficiently than letting prices advance.

Walter Lippmann in a characteristically lucid column last week came out for this subsidy system. His remarks are being reproduced by the International Latex Corporation in paid advertisements as a public service. Miss Dorothy Thompson quoted him approvingly on the air Sunday night. His re-enforcement is a powerful one, indeed.

Again, as this column wrote on April 13, "Most students believe that subsidies are an integral part of a successful anti-inflation program." To a limited extent, the United States already is employing subsidies, though the public does not fully appreciate it. In recent days, Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, have both asked Congress to authorize the system on a large scale. Congress has refused. It is hard to see how prices can be "rolled back," or even kept stable, until these two matters are dealt with—taxes and subsidy control.

Successes of RAF Aided by Army Signals Unit

Men in khaki caps responsible in forward areas for RAF communications service—Work comprises fine example of co-operation—Without these men constant contact with fliers would be impossible.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, May 4—This is the hitherto untold story of a section of the British Army without the aid of which the Royal Air Force would be unable to play its present great part in the Allies' ever-intensifying sky offensive in the Mediterranean theater of war.

It is known as the Air Formation Signals, its job is to keep R. A. F. ground communications constant and flexible, and it provides one of the finest examples of close interservice co-operation.

This Army unit is virtually an integral part of the R. A. F., but at the same time it is under administration of the military command and preserves the closest touch with the work of Army's Royal Corps of signals.

These soldiers are as vital to the airmen's success as are the airmen themselves. For without supple and reliable ground communication the planes could not carry out their assignments. The signal men move from place to place at high speed whenever necessary, advancing across vast desert expanses or establishing new airfields in the Tunisian valleys as near enemy lines as possible.

Work in Forward Areas

The R. A. F. attends to its own wireless signaling. But it is the men wearing khaki caps instead of blue who are responsible in the forward areas for R. A. F. telephone, teleprinter and dispatch rider services.

Long before the war it was realized that the growing importance of the RAF, coupled with its peculiar technical requirements, would mean that a specialized communications system would be needed in event of active service in a foreign country.

At the same time it was not desired to duplicate the complex signals organization which the Army would inevitably have to provide in such operational zones.

So special Army signals units were detailed to work with the air component of any British expeditionary force, and in due course they went to France with the RAF, being among the last formations to return.

Expansion Done Speedily

As the tiny British air force of 1940 expanded there was urgent need of expansion of Air Formations Signals. In one particularly pressing period a famous yeomanry regiment was made over complete, trained in Egypt, and converted into Air Force Signals. Though none of the officers and men was a signals specialist all were trained so keenly and learned technicalities so fast that within a few months they were out in the desert with the British Eighth Army.

Land lines in the desert presented an enormous problem. For except in back areas there were no telephone or telegraph wires to press into use.

Air Formation Signals simply trailed cables forth and back across the sand as the RAF moved forward and back during advances and retreats, linking up each landing ground with a spider's web of local telephone lines and signal centers where through calls could be relayed over long distances in all directions.

Dust Storms Overcome

Air Formation Signals even kept teleprinter service working effectively among desert dust storms and the RAF came to pay the highest tribute to the way telephonic communications kept going even though a single tank traveling across a few cables in the sand could disconnect half a dozen telephone junctions.

Such dislocations often happened in the excitement of advances and retreats. Then line parties clambered into trucks, located the damage and repaired it—frequently a most unenviable undertaking.

The two original units of Air Formations Signals which went to France landed with the Allied forces in North Africa in November and their job was technically even more difficult than that of counterparts in the desert.

True, there was a skeleton system of existing telephone lines in Algeria and Tunisia. But they were quite inadequate for the great weight of operational traffic thrown suddenly onto them.

I know from personal experience that they were an absolute nightmare for long-distance calls. It was often good going to hear a voice at all, let alone understand what was said.

Air Formation Signals got busy adapting and strengthening existing lines, tapping them at odd places away out in the mountains in order to connect them with intricate local networks of headquarters and a series of newly occupied airfields.

At many of the latter, where airmen were under great operational pressure and where bombs often rained down from German raiding aircraft, the "operations room" was apt to be little more than a telephone set on an upturned gasoline tin in a sea of mud.

Those early stages of bad weather sometimes pulled down overhead lines in the most unaccessible places, and tanks and heavy transport still retained the knack of wandering across ground lines.

One of the most baffling cases was explained when an Air Formations Signals officer found some Arab children having great fun with a skipping rope they had improvised out of a length of cable they had detached. Another mystery was due to the gastronomic versatility of a mountain goat.

Feats of Improvisation

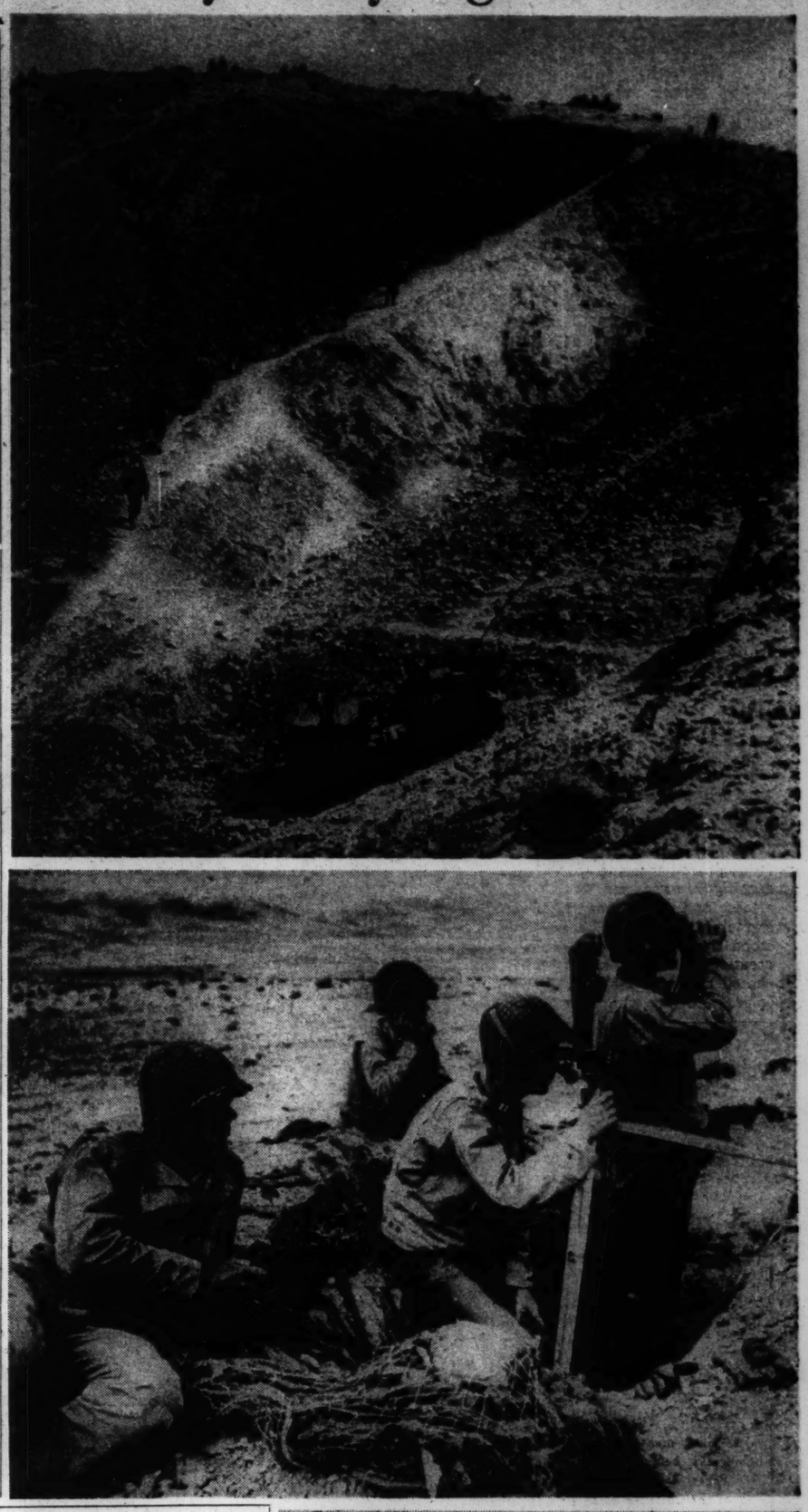
Air Formation Signals often had to go in for far more difficult feats of improvisation than did the Arab children mentioned. How well they achieved them has been proved by hundreds of teleprinters at work day and night here and the enormous volume of telephone traffic back of the present big-scale offensive. Air Formation Signals handle all relevant problems of maintenance.

Here is a scene of one typical Air Formations Signals installation in the heart of the Tunisian mountains. Just one small hut. Inside at one end there is a counter where three clerks receive messages, inquiries, and packages of dispatch riders who often are called on to travel long distances over very difficult country by night as well as day.

Behind the clerks can be seen eight teleprinters, each operator being in touch with one line of a signals network and behind them sit three telephone operators at portable switchboards handling something like a thousand calls a day.

The whole setup is completely mobile and at the shortest notice can be up-anchor and travel hundreds of miles, then resume efficient ordering and control of the great air campaign.

Some men engaged in this work were postoffice employees in peacetime and bring invaluable skill and experience to the essential service. Others who knew nothing of signals when called up have since been trained to the high point of efficiency upon which the success of RAF operations here largely depends.



Play by Wilder Wins Pulitzer Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Thirteen Pulitzer Prizes in Literature, Journalism, and Music were awarded to American writers and a musician by the trustees of Columbia University, acting on recommendation of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism, here yesterday.

Prize winners received $500 each, with the exception of the Omaha, Neb., World-Herald, which received a $500 gold medal for "disinterested and meritorious public service" in conducting a scrap metal campaign throughout Nebraska.

The prize for the best original American play for 1942 went to "The Skin of Our Teeth," by Thornton Wilder. In the field of literature, awards went to "Dragon's Teeth," by Upton Sinclair: a history award to "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by Esther Forbes: a biographical award to "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," by Samuel Eliot Morison, and the poetry prize to Robert Frost for his "A Witness Tree."

Additional journalism prizes went to Forrest W. Seymour of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register and Tribune for editorial writing; to Hanson W. Baldwin, military and naval editor of the New York Times for a series of articles reporting his tour of the South Pacific battle areas, and Jay Norwood Darling, of the Herald Tribune, New York, for distinguished service as a cartoonist.

News Photography Award

Frank Noel of the Associated Press won the prize for news photography; Ira Wolfert of the North American Newspaper Alliance, for telegraphic reporting of international affairs, for his three articles on the sea battle off Guadalcanal Nov. 13 and 14, 1942, and George Weller of the Chicago Daily News, for a distinguished example of a reporter's work on a story of local or regional interest.

William H. Schuman, professor of music at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., won the Pulitzer Music Prize authorized by the Trustees of the University last March, and awarded yesterday for the first time, for his "Secular Cantata No. 2, a Free Song," which was performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

No award was made for a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on national affairs published in daily newspapers, for which a prize of $500 is usually given.

The annual award of three traveling scholarships to graduates of the School of Journalism which have usually been announced with the Pulitzer Prizes in the past was not made, but University officials said winners might be announced today.

Play High With Critics

The terms of the Pulitzer award under which "The Skin of Our Teeth" won provide that the prize shall go to "the original American play performed in New York which shall represent in marked fashion the educational value and power of the stage, preferably dealing with American life." The play was a closs runner-up for the New York Drama Critics' Circle award last month, but it was nosed out by "The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley.

Award of the literature prize to Mr. Sinclair's "Dragon's Teeth" was received with surprise in literary circles here inasmuch as it had not been considered in advance speculations. The award is given "for a distinguished novel published during the year by an American author, preferably dealing with American life."

The regulations governing the award for distinguished editorial work, specify that the test of excellence is "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion on what the writer conceives to be the right direction, due account being taken on the whole volume of the writer's editorial work during the year."

Baldwin's Award

Mr. Baldwin won his award for "distinguished correspondence during the year, the test being clearness and terseness of style, preference being given to fair, judicious, well-balanced and well-informed interpretative writing which shall make clear the significance of the subject covered in the correspondence or which shall promote international understanding and appreciation."

The cartoon award to Mr. Darling was made for distinguished service as a cartoonist as exemplified by the cartoon entitled "What a Place for a Wastepaper Salvage Campaign," published on Sept. 13, 1942. It depicted the Capitol in Washington piled deep with a flood of bureaucratic regulations and other paper work.

Mr. Noel won his photographic award for a picture entitled "Water," serviced by the Associated Press on April 17, 1942. It showed an Indian sailor in a lifeboat four days after being torpedoed in the Indian Ocean 270 miles off Sumatra while the vessel was en route from Singapore to Rangoon. Mr. Noel took the picture from an adjoining lifeboat. The Indian's boat was later lost at sea and Mr. Noel's story, filed from Padang, Sumatra, after his rescue, was the first warning that Japanese submarines were operating in the Indian Ocean.

Many Races Gather in 'Harmony' At Colorful National Folk Festival

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 (AP)—The League of Nations in its most flourishing days seldom saw such a mixture of races and nationalities as convened today for the four-day National Folk Festival.

Bascom Lunsford of Turkey Creek, N. C., who will sing any of 315 mountain ballads at the drop of a battered slouch hat, rubbed elbows with colorfully garbed Chinese, Russian, Polish, and a score of other nationalistic groups from 22 states and Canada.

And "verboten" songs of the Norwegian underground competed with Italian hymns, Indian war cries, and Pennsylvania miner ballads—roared out from nearly 1,500 throats to the tinkle and twang of the dulcimer, the scrape of the fiddle, and the reedy whistle of bamboo pipes.

"Unity through diversity" is the festival theme, in the words of Sarah Gertrude Knott, who originated the annual carnival 10 years ago in North Carolina; and President Roosevelt wrote to Paul Green, Pulitzer prize-winning President of the National Folk Festival Association:

"In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength, let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the completed handiwork."

The fibers were intact, woven into an American medley of Scottish airs, Chinese freedom songs and blues by the "Father of the Blues," W. C. Handy, with an obbligato of "Right and Left and Corners All" by a dozen fiddlers' groups and service songs by the United States Coast Guard Band.

The "old American" touch? Amos Kubik, 14 years town crier of Provincetown, Mass., was on hand to open each session with his original bell.

Morgenthau Thanks Press

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., expressed "sincere gratitude" to the nation's newspapers last night for the aid they gave the Treasury in the Second War Loan Campaign, and declared their support was "as invaluable as it was unparalleled in promotional history."

The Secretary's statement, addressed to the newspapers of the United States, follows:

"The Second War Loan Drive has ended. The final tabulations have not been made, but it is evident that the goal has been exceeded by a substantial amount, more than $4,000,000,000.

"Our thanks are due to many people—workers, advertisers, advertising media, retailers, theaters—all who devoted themselves so wholeheartedly to this vital cause. I wish to express to the Allied Newspaper Council and to newspapers generally our sincere gratitude for the part they played. The support they gave us in the handling of news, in compelling and imaginative features, and in the promotion of sponsored advertising was as invaluable as it was unparalleled in promotional history."

Giraud Awaits De Gaulle Reply

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud awaited today Gen. Charles de Gaulle's reaction to a suggestion that the Fighting French leader come to North Africa as soon as possible to discuss an agreement for unification of the French elements now battling the Axis.

General Giraud's headquarters disclosed last night that the French High Commissioner for North Africa had dispatched a message to General de Gaulle in London on April 27 suggesting the time was ripe for direct consultations so that an agreement might be effected "rapidly and calmly."

General Giraud proposed that he meet General de Gaulle in a North African city "as soon after May 5 as possible" and that after completing the accord they proceed together to Algiers. The two French leaders have been conducting their negotiations at long range through Gen. Georges Catroux, acting as liaison man.

Pearl Harbor Termed Temperance Lesson

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 4 (AP)—A reaffirmed stand for total abstinence was placed before the Troy Methodist Conference in a committee report which declared "Pearl Harbor is the best temperance lesson ever taught the men of this nation."

In one of several reports on the church and the adult, a committee headed by the Rev. Howard C. Bennett, Latham, asserted, "We still stand for total abstinence, unalterably opposed to traffic in alcoholic liquor."

The group charged that beer trucks are crowding milk trucks and the private cars of men engaged in vital war industries off the road. It commended "the aggressive leadership of Gen. George C. Marshall, who barred the sale of hard liquor in servicemen's clubs."

Wisconsin Wins First Place In Pedestrians' Protection

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Wisconsin took best care of pedestrians last year, a committee of safety leaders reported.

The citation was made in the annual Pedestrian Protection contest, sponsored by the American Automobile Association and judged on the basis of reduced deaths and injuries involving pedestrians, and safeguards established against traffic hazards.

Oregon, first place winner last year, came in second. Chicago and Detroit tied for first place among cities with over 500,000 population, with Milwaukee, Wis., in second place.

The judges, said Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, President of the A. A. A. commended state and city officials for greatly increased attention to prevention of pedestrian accidents, especially in areas where there are large numbers of war workers.

Intensified Needs

"When the state needs every worker," Mr. Henry said, "educational, enforcement and engineering programs must be intensified and continued in order to assure greater protection for those afoot."

Commended for their efforts in pedestrian protection work were Capt. William Bradley, Wyoming Highway Patrol; Harry Neal, Ohio Highway Department; A. V. Rohweder, President Minnesota Safety Council; R. C. Salisbury, Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department; Earl Snell, former Secretary of State and now Governor of Oregon; and Don F. Stiver, Director, Indiana Department of Public Safety.

Other city winners are:

100,000 to 500,000 population—Flint, Mich., first; Columbus, Ohio, second.

50,000 to 100,000 population—Lakewood, Ohio, first; Roanoke, Va., second; Evanston, Ill., third; Oak Park, Ill., and Schenectady, N. Y., honorable mention.

Under 50,000

25,000 to 50,000 population—Salem Ore., first; Ferndale, Mich., Tuscaloosa, Ala., East Providence, R. I., Jamestown, N. Y., and Appleton, Wis., honorable mention.

10,000 to 25,000 population—Aberdeen, S. D., first; Peru, Ind., second; Manitowoc, Wis., Klamath Falls, Ore., Alpena, Mich., Birmingham, Mich., Owosso, Mich., Lincoln Park, Mich., Astoria, Ore., and University Park, Texas, honorable mention.

Under 10,000 population—Manistee, Mich., first; Red Wing, Minn., Grants Pass, Ore., and Kaukauna, Wis., tied for second; Albany, Ore., and Petosky, Mich., tied for third; McMinnville, Ore., St. Helen's Ore., Springfield, Ore., and Burns, Ore., honorable mention.

Rivera's Water Colors on Russia Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—An exhibition of 44 water colors by Diego Rivera, Mexican artist, made in Moscow, Russia, on the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution in 1928, and a small group of Soviet posters of the present war and before are on view at the Museum of Modern Art here today. They will remain on exhibition through June 13.

At the invitation of the Soviet Commission of Public Education, Señor Rivera went to Russia 14 years ago and made numerous sketches. They picture the pageantry and human details of the anniversary and the lives of Russian people.

Masses of moving, singing people, swaying red banners, endless waves of cavalry and tanks and the marching infantry are pictured by Rivera's brush. The water colors, which comprise the "May-Day Sketchbook of Diego Rivera" exhibition, are the gift of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Museum.

The part which Soviet artists are playing in their country's war effort is shown in a group of five recent war posters. One by Kukriniksi, a group name for three Soviet artists, shows a frightened Hitler and Mussolini cowering under a tattered umbrella as a bolt of lightning composed of the flags of the United States, Great Britain, and the U. S. S. R. strikes them.

Associated Press

Episodes in Battle of Tunisia

An American artillery unit files up a hill to join their comrades in the infantry who hold the crest (above). Four American artillerymen (center), using a periscope-like instrument, scan enemy ground from an advanced artillery post before reporting enemy targets to their battery. An American tank (below) charges over rough terrain scored by tank treads as United States forces seek contact with enemy.

Proud Sioux Falls 'Talks for Joe' As Modest Ace Is Feted for Day

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 4 (AP)—Tensely eager and fairly bursting with pride, Sioux Falls turned itself over today to a fellow named Joe who went to Guadalcanal and came back with the longest list of Japanese planes downed by an American in this war.

Starting with a national radiocast at 11:45 a. m., C. W. T., the town set the day aside in jubilant homecoming celebration for Marine Capt. Joe Foss, whose record of 26 enemy planes tied the mark set by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in World War I.

The biggest parade in the city's history, a huge public reception, and an elaborate businessmen's dinner were a part of the program.

A climax to weeks of civic preparation, the welcome found Joe obliging, with a grin that keeps bubbling at all requests, but a bit rueful that he wasn't finding time "to get in a little gopher hunting" on his mother's nearby farm.

Acclaim and Captain Rickenbacker's record were not Joe's goals. He was only fighting hard. "I didn't know at the time I was in action just how many planes Rickenbacker had," he said.

Captain Foss, one of whose favorite planes at Guadalcanal was No. 13, shied away only when he was called "a hero."

He made it clear he was just a fellow called Joe, "happy at being home again."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Servicemen Are All Welcome At 'Mom's'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Dear Mom" to nearly a thousand sailors and soldiers, with the list increasing almost daily—is Mrs. Philip Sheridan, of Providence, R. I.

"Hello, Mom, what's cookin'?"

That's typical of the way these lonely lads pop in at all times of day or night, seeking—and finding—real homey atmosphere. In addition, they usually are fed, entertained, and, best of all—mothered. "Mom" Sheridan's is their "home away from home."

And she likes it that way. As though eight children of her own were not enough to feed and care for, "Mom" Sheridan never fails to find extra places at her spacious table for a few more at mealtime, or even a spare bed or two to put up some of her boys for the night.

Two sons and two sons-in-law in the armed services would seem to most folks almost enough to write to each week. But, "Mom" writes from 80 to 100 letters a week to some of the—968 it was at last count—soldiers and sailors who have come to her home at one time or another. Some are at far-off battle stations, in Iceland or Patagonia. One of her own boys is in North Africa. All hear from her.

Parents of some of these boys write her, too. "Thanks again for being so good to my son," wrote a mother from Glasgow. "We feel as if we'd known you for years because Art writes so much about you," says another.

"Mom's" only concern now is how to obtain enough food under point rationing to properly feed her boys. "They all seem to like my meat pies, shortcakes, fish dinners, apple pies—I guess anything like they had at home goes to the spot."

For a time, "Mom" worked for the City Welfare Department in Providence to help pay off the debts of her hospitality. But now she's looking for another job. She's willing to work eight hours a day, come home and keep her own house and care for her own children "if I can just have my boys," she says as tears well into her motherly eyes.

Like Sunday at Home

Sunday evening at "Mom's" is like a Sabbath evening in many a home throughout the country in peacetime. After the boys have finished dinner they gather around the player piano, open their mouths, and sing.

Frequently some of the girls of the neighborhood join the Sheridan girls, and there are games and more music—and refreshments.

"We wish to thank you for the hospitality and kindness you have shown our son," writes a North Carolina parent. "It meant a lot to him getting into your family circle and enjoying some social life. It was certainly kind of you to open your house to perfect strangers and extend them such hospitality, boys that you know nothing about. To us, H——— is a good boy, and we appreciate your kindness."

Many of the boys who come to "Mom" Sheridan's are sent there from near-by Army camps and Naval training stations. Some are bewildered. Some are homesick. The sort of boys who need a right steer, need to be fed and mothered, and told to write home and go to church, and not to gamble.

From a Texas mother: "Our son C———, in the Navy Base at Quonset Point, writes he spent a wonderful day at your place where he had real home cooking and good fellowship. You made him feel at home, and such a contact was what he needed to get adjusted to his new environment where he knew no one. Mr. C——— and I are most grateful for your kindness and deeply appreciate your hospitality and motherly attitude that endears you to our sons in need of a friendly welcome."

By a Staff Photographer

There's always room for servicemen at the family table at "Mom" Sheridan's in Providence, R. I. (Above) A typical Sunday dinner, with Mr. Sheridan at the head and "Mom" standing beside him. (Below) "Mom" takes a pan of rolls from the oven.

Letters from "her boys" are equally enthusiastic, although not always so formal. The envelope postmarked from a Southern Army base was carefully marked "Use No Hooks! This End Up! Handle With Care!" It was just the sort any mother would have welcomed. "Dear Mom: I received your letter and it smelled beautiful. . . ."

Merry Surprise

"I sprinkled some powder inside, just for fun," interjected "Mom" Sheridan, eyes twinkling. ". . . I got all covered with the powder and how the boys laughed. Thanks for the picture of yourself you sent me, Mom. I appreciate it very much. It's the only one I have of you. Love to all. L. . . ."

"I only wish that those parents who have separated would just write to their boys in the service," said Mrs. Sheridan. "All those boys need is word from mothers and fathers to set them straight."

The Army knows something of what Mrs. Sheridan has done for the boys, too. "Many of the boys here seem to have adopted you as their mother, and have been telling me all the fine things you have done for them," writes a Major in the Army Air Force. "All of these nice things make it so much easier for them to carry on their work."

Through it all, "Pa" Sheridan, who operates a local chain store, smiles happily. He never knows when he goes to bed how many may have slipped in the back door to join the family during the night. "It sure makes her happy—and I'm glad if she can help the boys. They certainly need all we can give them," he says.

Life on a Big Sheep Ranch Still Has Elements of Pioneering

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime is teaching all of us to live more simply and teaching many of us to get along gracefully without things we used to think we had to have. But wartime has had nothing to do with the simplicity of the life which Mrs. Henry Malley enjoys on a great sheep ranch in Carter County on the Eastern edge of Montana—and the two-room log house offers luxury today compared to the cabin which was her home when she and her daughter went from Missouri and staked a claim there 28 years ago. Later, she was married to Mr. Malley, who had homesteaded there years before.

The pioneer days of the West are not ended. Mrs. Malley, who sometimes does not see a human being for two weeks at a time, can tell you that. Her husband, who hewed the logs for their house with a broadax down in the timber, and rigged up a home-made saw to make the shingles, could tell you, too.

But this is a story of a woman's part in the work of a great ranch where thousands of head of sheep represent its wealth. The log house in which she now lives has a stone foundation and a "dug-out" cellar. It is the fifth house her husband has built. The others, because of having had no foundation, did not stand up. One room, a combination bedroom and living room, is furnished with a good bed with an inner-spring mattress, a davenport and chairs and a player piano—ordered from Omaha. There are rugs, too, but they are only laid down on special occasions, for there are no vacuum cleaners to keep them spotless, and there are too many other things to be done to be wasting time and energy sweeping rugs, says Mrs. Malley.

Have Conveniences Now

The other room with a linoleum-covered floor, has table and chairs, and, most prized of all the furnishings, a modern coal range and a washing machine—the latter run by a gasoline engine. The house is heated with a coal stove, and the coal from the Powder River mines is as clean as wood, she says, and only $1.50 a ton.

In the summer there is gardening to be done, and, of course, this is the woman's work, once the land has been plowed with a tractor. After the vegetables are grown, they are canned for winter use. So are wild currants and wild plums which she gathers. (And vegetables grown in this virgin soil have a flavor unlike any others, she says.) She makes her own soap, washes and cards wool and makes quilts and comforts for the bunkhouse.

She bakes bread for the hired men, five of them, who live some distance away at the bunkhouse, and for the "lambers" and the "shearers" in the lambing and shearing seasons. She also churns the butter and does the washing for the hired men. But that is not hard with her washing machine plus the well which the ranch now has. The water needs only to be carried from there to the house in buckets. It used to be that all the water they had for household use was hauled in by the barrel. Water was the chief problem until the Government built reservoirs in this area, and many of the homesteaders, finding life too hard, sold their land for a song and moved out. Those who stayed have prospered. The Malleys now have seven sections of land (640 acres to the section).

Early Days Harder

And life now is easy compared to that when she first went out there. The day began at 5 a. m. She and her husband milked 15 cows and separated the milk—the sale of the cream represented their only income. They fed the calves and the dogs, washed wheat and ground it by hand in a little grist mill, cooked it for breakfast and then went after the horses. In those days, there were no fences and the horses were just turned out to graze. There were only three but they knew all of the good places to hide, says Mrs. Malley, and it would sometimes be 10 o'clock in the morning when they were finally caught and put into their home-made harness and the plowing started. New sod had to be broken for everything that was planted.

But now, with improved ways of doing things, Mrs. Malley has time to enjoy the beauty of the country. In the spring, she watches for the meadow lark and the first crocuses as they push up through the pine needles. She finds time, too, to make and dress dolls for children in that section who otherwise might never have one.

Neighbors aren't near, you understand. The nearest one is two miles away, but the spirit of neighborliness is there; the kind of neighborliness that would prompt Mrs. Malley to walk four miles on a hot August day to the home of a neighbor woman who was ill, and four miles back again.

Mail Order Shopping

Before motor cars and radios were available, there were occasions when the neighbors would gather on horseback and by lumber wagon for festivities and visiting, but in recent years, when they could go anywhere, they would drive to the nearest town rather than to a neighbor's.

Most of the "shopping," however, is done through Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck catalogues. "Why, everything I have on came from there," said Mrs. Malley, opening her black coat with its handsome quilted lining, to show a tailored black dress such as she might well have selected in any city department store. The catalogue pages are her shop windows.

But fashions aren't of great importance on the ranch even though there are countless eyes focused on Mrs. Malley every time she opens her door to step out of the house. "Wherever I go, I have a parade following me, and about 40 mouths to feed," she said. "I take all of the 'bum' lambs, those their mothers will not feed. These must be fed like babies with nursing bottles. I have sometimes as many as ten, and on a walk over to the windmill or down to get the mail, they will follow me, first the lambs, then the turkeys, then the cats and kittens and the dogs. And what they all want is to be fed."

And so in an era when airplanes are as plentiful as sheep and we are accustomed to thinking that there are no frontiers left within our country, pioneer life may still be found in the great open spaces of our vast Northwest.

Balanced Wardrobes Are Built by Careful Planning

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau
Director Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A balanced wardrobe is built piece by piece over a period of time. It has a harmonious relationship between the old and new in quality, the line, fabric, color and fitness to your own particular life. It is a wardrobe in which each article has been bought, not for interest in itself alone, but in its relation to the whole. Its achievement is the result of systematic planning in advance of each season and consistent maintenance at all times, rather than sporadic buying sprees.

Be a time saver! Keep a notebook. Keep seasonal lists of your clothes. At the end of each season go over the list for the coming months. Plan on spending a portion of your budget to refresh the garments you already have. Get them into working order before you purchase a single thing. For example, change the buttons on that spiritless beige dress of good material and line. Or add a brilliant chartreuse bird to the hat you have to go with it, and find one of those charming inexpensive pocketbooks in leaf green. Remember, buy unadorned garments, but adorn the old. Thus clothes can gracefully accept birthdays and retain their charm.

After this bit of campaigning, again study your list. There will not be as many holes as you expected. Take a red pencil and fill in the articles needed. Make a separate list of the wanted items in order of their importance and buy only in that order. If you don't you will find yourself left on a raft with a budget wrecked and the things you most needed nowhere in sight.

Good Values Count

It isn't a $60 suit that you wear four years that is expensive. It is the countless dresses and odds and ends of momentary appeal, items seldom worn, that are truly extravagant.

Planned balance will keep you out of the predicament of the woman who spent half her time trying to wear out her buying mistakes, the other half wearing her favorite garments ragged. A bargain is not determined by the price paid but by the service rendered. Ask yourself, "Is it a fair price in proportion to my clothes allowance?" By foregoing a less important item at the end of the list would it not be wiser to pay more for better workmanship, cut and fabric? Does the amount you expect to wear it justify the cost? Can it be worn interchangeably with other garments and thus serve as a three-in-one?

It isn't always what you spend but the way in which you spend it that counts. Stretch a point in price for all extended-use garments; shop for inexpensive effectiveness in those of limited use.

In considering purchase price, be sure to include an estimate of the maintenance cost; it may change your final decision. A white sweater can be washed, hence you need figure on purchase price alone. To the cost of a white sweater with colored embroidery you must add cleaning costs plus the inconvenience of having it constantly out of circulation. The same applies to dark dresses with light accents that are not detachable, and ruffles that must be knife pleated. Figuring thus, the dress or suit whose maintenance is low is well worth the few extra dollars, while the less expensive one with the "stuff" that constantly needs care soon doubles its cost.

Wise Selection

Buy to replace. See that the new purchase has all the advantages of the discard and none of its disadvantages. See with analytical eyes. Does the contemplated article actually fulfill the purpose for which it was designed?

If you are purchasing a raincoat [and a raincoat is a maintenance must for clothes insurance] be sure it fits comfortably over your winter coat as well as your spring coat and suits. If it doesn't, what good is it? See that it is light so that the combined weight of rain and other coat doesn't cause you to drag weary footsteps at the day's end. In selecting a pocketbook, it should be visualized, not as it lies gracefully in the salesperson's hands but stuffed with your own individual assortment of feminine gear. Examine its features. Will it close securely? Will it gape or keep your collection secret? Does it balance under the arm?

Whether or not the controversy as to the purpose of the hat is ever settled, be sure that what you wear on your head is secure. Hat grabbing lends frowns to the forehead. Also, before purchasing a hat, decide just what you intend to do about your hair. Don't buy a hat and then, the next day, change your hair-do.

If you are buying a coat, consider the dresses that will be worn under it. Did you ever try to put a tight-sleeved coat over a dress with loose sleeves? Unless your budget has no stop signs, avoid all but the full-length coat. It need not be dark but it should not be bright unless you wish to enforce limitations on all your other clothes. Select a happy medium between the "too country" sport and the "definitely dressy."

Suits an Investment

Suits deserve real and serious consideration. Today there is a suit for everyone and their endless variety is sufficient to meet the needs of all ages and figures.

Suits are a gilt-edged investment whose value is enhanced by the wide variety of blouses available this year. Not since the turn of the century has the buyer been offered such a lovely selection of blouses from which to choose. You can't have too many. Just one caution, however: Even a $10.95 blouse cannot make a cheap suit distinguished. If you are proud of your accomplishments as a launderer, no blouse need baffle you. If you feel a shortage in this particular direction you can still select the more simple numbers.

When buying blouses, be sure to consider the neckline in relation to the jacket with which it is to be worn. As to fit, make certain that you have sufficient freedom of movement. Be fair about the size you think you wear. Bend and stretch your arms to test for pull. See that the neckline hugs nicely and that the waistline doesn't argue, but agrees with yours.

Make sure that the color of each article harmonizes with what you already have as well as with the items you plan to purchase. See colors freshly as in a garden, discarding the outmoded "match" fetish.

These thoughts and many more that will suggest themselves should prove that a balanced wardrobe is the result not of formula, or unit buying, but just plain, honest, common sense.

The fifth article, appearing next Tuesday, will deal with dressing little folks.

$60 other MONARCH Foods—all Just as Good!

√ HEEL LIFTS
√ NEW SOLES
√ POLISH
√ FRESH LACES

Let an expert shoe repair man help keep your shoes in good condition. They'll be more comfortable, look smarter, wear longer. Many shoe stores and shoe repair shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor can help you get the most out of your shoe leather.

HAVE NO FEAR

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Butter Was Plentiful in the Days of 1851

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great American public is emerging from its complacency and finding out, like the little boy who thought all milk came in bottles, that butter comes from a cow. No longer is it just a pound or two-pound brick to be passed over the counter with the weekly order of groceries; rather is it a precious golden product made from the cream which is part of the milk "let down" at the evenin' milkin' time.

Mrs. Average American has discovered along with her love for this commodity that butter not only comes from a cow, but the cow must be milked, the cream separated, the butter churned, molded, packaged, transported and hauled to respective receiving centers. All this takes manpower and managing, and, if she has read the papers, she knows that there is a shortage of these because we are at war.

In an old wooden account book which belonged to my father's aunt in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, there are some notations dated 1821 and 1851. Here I found the following entries probably showing price of sale to the local store in 1851:

26 pounds butter	$3.25
10 pounds cheese	.50
11 pounds butter at 17 cents	1.87
6 pounds butter	1.00
1 dozen eggs	.20
7 dozen eggs at 12½ cent	.87½

Thus the exchange went on, and for her butter, eggs, and cheese my great-aunt was able to purchase fine sprigged calico, rare spices, and those few commodities needed for more complete daily living which were not raised on the farm.

My great-aunt married in 1856 and at a later date proceeded to use the old account book, in thrifty fashion, as a scrapbook wherein to paste recipes and household hints to be of use to her with her new responsibilities as a homemaker. Thus we read that the remedy for butter that refuses to "come" when churned is to "drop in the churn a piece of butter the size of a butternut or larger, giving the whole a few dashes. The particles, true to the laws of attraction, will readily unite with the larger lump, and the work is done."

Then again we note "butter that is made in September or October is better for winter use."

Another zealous housewife tells how she churned twice a week and in this way made "over a pound of good, sweet, yellow butter from my farrow cow, each day all winter."

Butter was something to be reckoned with in the good old days even as now. It meant caring for the family cow or cows, milking, separating, churning, but the results were pats of fresh country butter molded according to the fancy or family pattern set by the good dame herself. R. T. B.

Here Are Pointers on Fur Storage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Small concerns simply insure and store coats where they are frequently tapped with a light bamboo stick to shake out possible moth eggs. Larger establishments have the equipment to offer: (1) cleaning in the gentlest possible manner, (2) treatment against moths, (3) storage at low temperature, with forced air circulation, controlled humidity, and space for each coat to hang free of others, (4) burglar protection and (5) insurance against fire. The fur can be "glazed" to make the surface smooth and glossy.

To store "second best" furs at home, first air them thoroughly in the shade, on windy days. Tap lightly with a bamboo stick to remove dust and moth eggs and to fluff up the fur. Clean the lining with a "spot remover" dry cleaning solution, but don't let it touch the fur. Put into paper bags with napthaline flakes or paradichlorobenzene in the bottom of the bag so it does not touch the garment, which is hung on a coat hanger. Allow one pound for 10 cubic feet of space. Seal tight with gummed paper. Hang in a cool, dry place.

Solid South Is 'Hopping Mad,' But Will It Desert New Deal?

Continued from Page 1

equality for the Negro upon the South, instead of allowing southern leadership, both white and Negro, to work out the South's racial relations without constant and unwelcome outside pressure.

2. The Administration's continuous and complete contempt for states' rights—a doctrine which is a state of mind as well as a philosophy of government dear to most states below the Mason and Dixon's line.

3. The New Deal's long acquiescence in and refusal to help free the South from what it considers a grossly discriminatory freight rate structure which, as Governor Arnall contended to me, is calculated to keep the South poverty stricken, industrially retarded, and which forces hundreds of valuable business enterprises away from the southern region every year.

4. The Administration's coddling of labor throughout the war and its undiminished efforts to impose from on top the speedy unionization on the traditionally open-shop southern industry.

Matching System

5. The system of Federal aid which requires the states—poor as well as wealthy—to match appropriations dollar for dollar in the fields of education, public welfare, public works, etc. The South, which is often financially unable to match Federal funds at hardly any level, views this as flagrant discrimination. As Governor Arnall says: "Why should a citizen of Massachusetts or Illinois or California be treated by his Federal Government differently than a citizen of Georgia, Mississippi, or Louisiana? We are either a union or we're not. I believe we are and that the Federal Government should treat every state uniformly on a democratic basis."

6. Failure to exploit anything approaching full possibilities of the South's industrial facilities in the war program and a parsimonious apportionment of war contracts to this region.

7. Finally, strange as it may seem, a politicians' protest that the Administration in Washington is ignoring southern political leaders in the hundreds of wartime appointments and is naming too many Republicans to Federal posts in the South. "Why," one governor said to me, "Republican appointees in the South are deliberately trying to make bureaucracy unpopular just to undermine the President."

Rules from Outside

Speaking as the Democratic head of a state which never has deserted the Democratic faith, Governor Jones of Louisiana publicly has put it this way:

"New Deal helmsmen have done more to destroy states' rights than the leaders of any other party in power since reconstruction days. There is a feeling in the South that the purpose of the New Deal High Command is to force so-called solutions to our national problems upon us from outside, without regard to the wishes of southern Democrats, that they propose to govern us by vast numbers of laws, rules, and regulations promulgated by persons totally innocent of any contact with or valid understanding of our problems.

"It is abundantly and increasingly clear that the New Deal High Command hopes to use the war as an instrument for forcing the social 'equality' of the Negro upon the South. Southerners observe dignitaries high in the New-Deal firmament as they travel about our region, blithely sowing riot and race dissension amongst us for generations to come, and they are disturbed and alarmed. There are intelligent Negro leaders in the South who are convinced that these worthies, perhaps with the best intentions in the world, are doing the race a grave long-term disservice."

The South is making some headway in gradually getting what it considers equity in freight rates and, as already has been indicated, this isn't an issue of rates alone. It is a problem of the South's whole industrial development because, Southerners hold, so long as freight rates are high against the South, the South is retarded and impoverished by this barrier to industrial expansion and a better standard of living.

Freight-Rate Problem

One Governor told me that, in his judgment, the whole range of the South's political, social, and racial problems would be set on the road toward solution if the standard of living in the South could be brought up near to the national level through the industrialization which would take place if the so-called discriminatory freight rates were abolished.

The details of the freight-rate problem are complicated but it is simple in its essentials. Governor Jones uses this illustration:

"Suppose you wanted to start a shoe factory in Lake Charles, La. That city would seem to have every inducement for such an enterprise—cheap fuel, ample supplies of raw hides, a more central geographical position for the whole nation than that enjoyed by Boston. Actually, your business would fail, freight rates would club you to death.

"This is how you would fare against your Boston rivals. Chicago, a huge shoe market, is 973 miles from Boston. But Chicago is only 961 miles from Lake Charles. The first-class freight rate, Boston to Chicago, is $1.69 a 100 pounds. The first-class freight rate, Lake Charles to Chicago—12 miles shorter—is $2.68 a 100 pounds. How long could you stay in business?"

Governor Arnall says that because it costs about one third more to ship manufactured articles 500 miles from the South than from anywhere else, this "discrimination" has to his knowledge prevented many industries from moving into Georgia and has forced others, even after becoming established, to move away. He said that 250 business organizations left his State last year because of the freight-rate situation.

These are the "wrongs" which the South lays at the door of the New Deal, the wrongs its political leaders want redressed.

How the South can discipline the New Deal without destroying the Democratic Party is its most perplexing problem.

Ickes Orders Coal Mines To Operate on 6-Day Week

Continued from Page 1

a government does not rig deals with its citizens.

"5. All discussions with all parties have been within the national policy as laid down by President Roosevelt and there will be no action taken by the Secretary of the Interior to alter the President's policy. I take orders and my instructions are to mine coal."

Mr. Ickes flatly and categorically denied that any pledge, agreement or understanding as to a solution of the coal situation existed between him and Mr. Lewis in any way whatsoever.

The coal dispute has been certified to the Board, it was pointed out, and its three-man panel will presumably go into action as soon as the men are back at work.

Mr. Ickes said he hoped Government operation of the mines would be discontinued as soon as possible.

"I will be as good an employer as I know how to be while running the mines."

Mr. Ickes' six-day week order applies to the country's 3,400 large mines producing at least a car of coal a day. It does not include a guarantee of a six-day week, or of a 52-week year, he said.

The order applies to all soft and hard coal mines being operated by the Government, which have heretofore been authorized to increase prices to cover costs of the six-day week.

Mr. Ickes attributed the need for the order to the necessity for assuring adequate supplies of coal.

Meanwhile, reports from all parts of the country indicated close to normal production was under way. Although the 15-day suspension of the strike ended the immediate crisis, there was, however, evidence that the path to final agreement would be difficult.

In New York, John L. Lewis declared that his half million or more miners would stand upon their original demands for a $2-a-day wage increase. He declared that he was "awaiting the initiative" of Mr. Ickes.

On its part, the Senate expects to pass today an amended version of the bill of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas which would give the President increased power to maintain production in strike-bound war plants by making interference with Government operation a felony. The bill was the first order of business today. Sponsors seek to send it to the House by nightfall. Previously postponed agreement for its consideration came when coal mines began shutting down last week.

Higher Weekly Earnings

As to Mr. Ickes' order, it will assure miners of higher weekly earnings, although many mines already have gone on the longer work-week. With the sixth day paid at time and one-half, it would assure the miners at least $45.50 a week as compared with the basic $35 for a five-day week.

In the directive issued today, Mr. Ickes said that since maximum prices have been recently increased by the Office of Price Administration to permit operation of mines on a six-day-week work basis, "You are to afford miners an opportunity to work six days each week and are to operate your mines on that basis and to pay time and one-half or rate and one-half for the sixth day of work" as heretofore agreed upon "by collective bargaining and previously cleared by the War Labor Board."

The Administration has previously authorized a price increase for mines going on to the longer week, and one of the charges brought by miners is that some operators have been taking the additional price without extending the time worked.

In today's statement, Mr. Ickes said he intends to recommend that the OPA rescind, for any mines that fail to comply with the six-day-week directive, the price increase it recently granted to cover extra costs brought on by the longer work week.

6-Day Week Hailed

PITTSBURGH, May 4 (AP)—The Government mandate of a six-day week in the federally operated coal mines was cheered by the steel industry and the United Mine Workers officials here today, while commercial coal operators commented that the order left their situation unchanged.

Lewis Assailed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4 (AP)—The Florida House today adopted a resolution formally describing as "traitorous action against his own Government" the "attitude and efforts" of John L. Lewis "in calling a strike" of the United Mine Workers of which he is president.

U. S. Output Attains 'Highs' In Three Major Categories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—American war production is continuing to give the Axis unwelcome news to keep secret from its people, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, disclosed today.

Aircraft output reached a new high of 6,200 planes in March.

Construction of both naval and merchant ships, measured by the value of work done in the shipyards, was the greatest on record.

Delivery of Liberty ships for the first time exceeds 100 a month.

These are the three "firsts" listed by Mr. Nelson in the ninth of a series of monthly reports and constitute news which the Berlin and Tokyo radio find it convenient not to use.

The WPB Chairman added this cautionary note. He said that munitions production for the first quarter of 1943 was only 18 per cent of the output scheduled for the year, indicating that output for the succeeding quarters must average 27 per cent of program, or half again as large as in the first quarter, to meet schedules in accordance with military plans.

Knox Makes Report

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said the Navy has arrived at peak production in aircraft and ships. Records in both plane and ship deliveries were made in April, he told his press conference.

"The number of new vessels of all classes, except landing craft, completed during the first four months is equivalent to a 25 per cent increase in the numerical strength of the fleet and its auxiliaries on Jan. 1, 1943," he said.

Discussing the attainment of peak ship and plane production, Mr. Knox warned reporters not to assume that this increased rate would continue. He said much depended on these two factors:

1. Labor, in which there is now a shortage which may become acute.

2. Critical materials, in which some shortages may develop.

All in all, Mr. Knox indicated, April was a good month from several angles.

The rate of ship sinkings was low as compared to March, he announced.

Attacks on U-Boats

Returning to his discussion of the submarine situation, he agreed with the suggestion that the number of attacks on U-boats went up during April. It was difficult to determine with finality just how successful the attacks have been, he added.

He said there was no significant increase in the number of submarines in operation in April but, he asserted, the increase in the number of attacks on these raiders could be attributed to more escort vessels in service and better air coverage for convoys.

He was asked whether the new type destroyer-escort vessels were responsible for the decrease in ship sinkings. Mr. Knox indicated that there apparently were not too many of the new vessels in actual service yet.

However, he said, the British have been using some United States-built escorts and on the whole they have proved satisfactory.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced that he is appointing a five-man subcommittee to investigate the submarine menace.

The announcement came at a routine meeting of the Committee after Representative Melvin J. Mass of Minnesota, ranking Republican, had asked for action, calling the Nazi submarine warfare against convoy shipping the "most critical situation facing the country today."

Mr. Vinson also announced that a questionnaire had been sent to all shipbuilders in the country asking a report on the cost and profit of each ship.

March Shows Gains

The record of March munitions production, according to Mr. Nelson's report, shows gain from February in all major categories as follows:

	Up
Total munitions	11%
Aircraft	11
Ground ordnance	7
Navy and Army vessels	14
Merchant vessels	7
Miscellaneous munitions	12

Although there are indications that war production in the next month or two will show substantial gains, the very great advances made in the past year cannot be sustained for many months longer, Mr. Nelson emphasized. The March index of munitions production (preliminary) rose to 533 from 482 in February. This compares with 201 in March, 1942, an increase of 165 per cent.

"One of the facts we must face is that the amount of steel available for war production, although enormous, has its limits," he explained. "We are nearing top capacity in steel production. Our allocation system has cut down steel going into civilian production close to a minimum. This means war production is getting nearly as much steel as it can get.

More Substitutes Needed

"Hence, to attain our goals it will be necessary to use in place of steel less scarce metals, plastics, and wood. All along the line substitutes are being found for the more critical materials, but this development must be pushed much further and with all of our ingenuity.

"Shortages of manpower, particularly of highly trained key personnel, are retarding production. This means using still greater imagination in adapting machines to replace hands and in accelerating the training of women.

"To get the most from ourselves and our machines we should constantly envisage our men fighting upon the world's battlefronts. We should not measure time in days and weeks, but in thousands of lives spent in defeating our enemies—and days mean lives."

Following is an analysis of March munitions production by major classifications of material:

Aircraft—Military aircraft production in March climbed to 6,200. Although the output of aircraft and related ordnance and equipment increased 11 per cent in the month, part of the gain was due to the additional days in March. The daily average of airplane acceptances increased 3 per cent on a value basis. Deliveries during the first quarter of 1943 exceeded those of the last quarter of 1942 by about one sixth.

Heavy bomber production passed the 500-a-month mark for the first time. The number of medium bombers produced also increased rapidly, and acceptances of all types of fighters rose. One-engined Army and Navy fighters showed especial progress. Marked gains were made also in production of transport planes.

Ground ordnance—Production of ground ordnance, including signal equipment, rose 7 per cent in March. Combat vehicles showed a gain of 13 per cent, almost 3,000 tanks having been delivered. In addition, a large number of self-propelled guns mounted on tank chassis were produced.

Navy and Army Vessels — For purposes of the index of munitions production, output of ships is measured by estimating the value of construction on vessels in shipyards. Thus, the delivery of one or more large vessels in a period, does not distort the production picture by packing into one month's record the work of several years.

Measured on this basis, and excluding ordnance, production of Navy and Army vessels in March increased 17 per cent over the February record. Including ordnance, production increased 14 per cent. Naval ship ordnance production was up 13 per cent in the month. This included naval guns, ammunition, torpedoes, depth charges, and mines.

Delivery of naval vessels also was high. Completion of the 45,000-ton battleship Iowa sent deliveries for the major combat group well above February acceptances, although total deliveries of completed vessels for Army and Navy were about the same as in February. It is expected that from now on many of the larger warships started early in the war effort will be coming into active service.

Much work is being done on the destroyer-escort program, but vessels are still slow in reaching completion.

Merchant Vessels—Deliveries of merchant ships by the Maritime Commission climbed in March to the rate of five a day. Of the 134 major type ships delivered, 103 were Liberty ships, 19 were standard dry-cargo vessels, and 12 were large tankers, establishing new production records in these categories.

Total output of merchant vessels in March was 1,488,000 deadweight tons, indicating that an annual rate of 18,000,000 tons already has been reached, although subsequent months will have to be at a higher rate to reach the year's objective.

Other Munitions—Miscellaneous munitions, taken as a whole, scored a 12 per cent increase in production. Motor vehicle output rose 8 per cent, and clothing production, including that of uniforms for women entering the services, was up 10 per cent.

Expenditures — The Treasury and Government corporations spent $7,112,000,000 in March for war purposes. This was about 17 per cent higher than the $6,081,000,000 spent in February. However, the increase in the average amount spent daily was about 4 per cent. Daily average expenditures were $263,400,000 in March, compared with $253,300,000 in February.

Elsie Uses Her Head

Associated Press

Child Offers Hair to Uncle Sam

Elsie Thompson of Philadelphia is offering her tresses to the Government in response to a published appeal by the Office of War Information at Albuquerque, N. M., for blonde hair 22 inches long "untouched by permanent wave or curling iron." Her father, Edwin, demonstrates that Elsie's hair meets specifications as to length.

Stalin Makes Firm Moves For Unity

Continued from Page 1

tion of the war than has existed up to this time.

In Mr. Stalin's public statements, and in the reflections of them in the Soviet press, is a notable absence of the old publicity campaign about a "second front." In its place is the first real official Soviet recognition of the Anglo-American war effort, which is conveyed not only to the outside world, but to the people of Russia as well.

Perhaps some of this recognition that others are in the war is due to proddings from Anglo-American quarters, beginning with Admiral William H. Standley's now famous press conference complaint that the Russian people had not been told of what their Allies were doing.

But there is every reason to read into the official statements a new confidence on the part of all parties concerned as to the determination of each to see the war against Hitler through to its end.

Russia Had Doubts

There has been just as much doubt in Russia's collective official mind about the will to fight of its two biggest allies as there has been in many groups of persons in Britain and America. Both wanted proof that the other would carry on to the end, and not succumb at some suitable moment to a German "peace offensive."

German propaganda has been trying hard to find some weapon with which to split Russia off from the two big western powers. That Hitler and Dr. Joseph Goebbels have failed is due to a very large measure to Germany's own extremity. Berlin made skillful use of the Polish atrocity story up to a certain point. But in the larger sense the Germans defeated their own ends, for they used it primarily to whip up flagging satellite support in the war, and that meant war against Russia.

The Russian break with Poland which resulted does not in itself necessarily make it any more difficult for Russia and Germany to come to terms than before, since Poland has for centuries been anathema equally to Moscow and Berlin. But the fact that the Germans raised the Polish issue attests only to one thing, and that is a German intention to continue the war against Russia.

Thus, at the same time that the Kremlin sees German policy making a bid for Polish support, it also inevitably sees in what Berlin has done a clear intention to attack Russia again this summer, and attack in force.

Russia Is Target

If Berlin had any serious intention to seek a peace with Russia, it would not have used a propaganda device which was designed particularly to appeal to Eastern European fears of Russia. Berlin would not be directing its propaganda strategy against Russia if it intended to direct its military strategy in another direction.

The result is that Moscow sees the speciousness of alleged German "peace feelers" so far as Russia is concerned and sees in the very incident which upset United Nations harmony a more powerful reason than ever for restoring and strengthening that harmony. The sequence of events is clear. First, the Kremlin is annoyed with the Poles, sufficiently annoyed to break off relations. But it quickly thereafter realizes its hasty action is endangering an Allied front which is more important to Russia now than ever. The next step is Stalin's order of the day, "unconditional surrender," and high tribute to Anglo-American armed forces.

Moscow still may cherish its resentment of Polish behavior, but not to the extent of weakening the United Nations front.

Nazis Push Plans to Bar Allied Thrust in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Middle East. The Turks always have been pro-Ally. But they have hesitated to commit themselves completely before they were reasonably certain of an Allied victory. In the last war, the Turks knew the bitterness of picking the wrong side and they were not going to repeat the mistake this time. Doubtless it is the impressive weight of Allied arms, plus the victories in North Africa, that influenced them, and one may assume that when Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited them after Casablanca he was prepared to "talk Turkey." For the Germans this is a defeat even more serious than expulsion from Africa. While they are losing a foothold on one Continent, the Allies are gaining one on another.

Allied Lake

The final expulsion of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from Tunisia will mean more than just clearing the Axis from Africa. It will give the United Nations control of the Mediterranean and eliminate the circuitous haul around the Cape of Good Hope for Allied convoys to the Middle East. The shorter route will treble the carrying capacity of Allied shipping and greatly simplify the patrol duties of the Allied navies. War materials will reach the Middle East area faster, more safely and in greater quantities than hitherto. The whole of the Mediterranean will become an Allied lake.

So long as the Axis retains as much as a foothold in Africa and much of the Mediterranean is closed to Allied shipping, the southern coast of Europe is protected from invasion. But as soon as Marshal Rommel is pushed into the sea, Hitler's first line of defense will be the long, meandering shore line from Spain to Turkish Thrace, from which the Wehrmacht must be ready to repel invasion at any point.

While the Allied thrusts against Europe's underside conceivably might come simultaneously at several points, geography somewhat limits the likely areas of the main thrusts. In point of distance, the Italian peninsula, which extends from Europe toward Africa like a truncated bridge, might seem preferable. But once they established a bridgehead in Southern Italy, the United Nations still would have a long way to go and high mountains to cross before they reached any vital objective.

Balkan Breadbasket

That is doubtless why the Germans are concerned mainly at present with the likelihood of a thrust through the Balkans. A blow there would be aimed straight at Hitler's breadbasket.

For the Balkans are one of his chief sources of raw materials, both foodstuffs and oil. Any Allied force that got a foothold in the Struma Valley, that natural avenue into Southeastern Europe which served the Allies so well in World War I and through which the Nazi Panzers spilled into Greece in the spring of 1941, provides a convenient short cut through the mountains to the fertile Danube plain and the Rumanian oil fields, which also are within easy striking distance of Turkish Thrace.

It probably was this consideration that prompted Field Marshal Keitel's reported recent visits to Greece and Crete. The best Axis line of defense in this immediate area is provided by Crete and the Aegean archipelagos. But should Turkey throw in its lot completely with the United Nations, these would be by-passed and isolated.

Allied Strength Grows

In German eyes, substance is lent to those fears by the steady increase in the Allied military establishment in countries bordering on Turkey. From almost token strength less than a year ago, the Iran and Iraq Command has grown to a formidable army which comprises some of the finest units of the British Army, in addition to sizable contingents representing the occupied countries.

Men and equipment first began to pour into the area toward the end of last July, when the Nazis were driving ahead in the Caucasus and it looked as though the Middle East would have to meet an Axis attack from the north. Later, this danger subsided and finally vanished, but troops and arms have continued to arrive in ever-increasing numbers.

In addition to the British Imperial Forces which make up its bulk, this new army includes the largest contingents yet assembled of Allied troops representing the conquered countries of Europe. Besides the Fighting French from Syria, there are a Polish Army corps, several Greek groups, a Yugoslav division, and Czech regiments. Jewish forces from Palestine, whose ranks include a considerable sprinkling of refugees from Nazi terror in Central Europe, also are serving in this army of the coming invasion.

Polish Group Noteworthy

Of all these national groups, none is more noteworthy than the Polish, serving under its own commander, Gen. Wladyslaw Anders. They originally were constituted as a fighting force in the Soviet Union under the terms of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of July 30, 1941, and began their training in Russia, on the east banks of the Volga, with equipment supplied by the Red Army.

This Polish Army of the East was formed entirely from Polish soldiers interned in Russia in September, 1939. The original agreement established the size of the forces to be trained and equipped with the co-operation of the Red Army at two divisions totaling 25,000. Within the first few weeks, however, this figure was exceeded and formation of a third division began.

In December, 1941, when Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, visited Premier Joseph Stalin they agreed on the formation of a Polish army of 96,000 to be equipped by the Red Army and transferred from the east bank of the Volga to Soviet Turkestan for training. Accordingly, in January, 1942, Polish forces were moved to Turkestan, where a total of six divisions were formed in addition to several special training groups.

Three Divisions to Palestine

Equipment available was not sufficient for more than three divisions and further negotiations resulted in the decision to send the remaining three to Palestine, where the British would arm and train them.

In March and April, 1942, this evacuation was carried out, and more than 40,000 Polish troops were sent to Palestine via Iran, where they were made into a Polish Army Corps.

At the end of June, word came from London that on the basis of a new treaty all Polish troops in Russia were to be transferred to the Middle East. This second evacuation was carried out in July and August. These were the three divisions that had been armed and equipped by the Red Army. On leaving Soviet soil, they surrendered their arms and equipment, the British having undertaken as part of the new agreement to reoutfit them as well.

In September, after General Anders returned from London, the entire Polish force, numbering seven or eight divisions, was shifted to Iraq. Since then they have been joined by the Polish Carpathian Brigade, which won distinction during the Tobruk siege and later in the Gazala line in Libya. Today these Poles, completely equipped at last with the best the United Nations arsenal has to offer, are thirsting for the day when they will come to grips with the Nazis on European soil.

Such groups would be a fine addition to any army of liberation.

Jeffers Says Rubber Plans Eased Shortage of Gasoline

Continued from Page 1

hands of Mr. Ickes. Mr. Jeffers' reply was: "No comment."

Asked why he and Mr. Patterson had not talked their quarrel over in private before giving it to the newspapers, Mr. Jeffers snapped back: "I don't know." Reminded that he was as bitter in his retort as Mr. Patterson was in his accusations, he told Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, "You would have been too."

He told the Committee that "competent direction would have been helpful all the way through," to which Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri added, "That seems to be the crux of the whole thing."

Col. Bradley Dewey, assistant to Mr. Jeffers, reported to the Committee that the rubber program will result in the production of 275,000 tons of synthetic rubber this year and a 145,000 ton reserve at the end of 1943. Consumption of 609,300 tons is anticipated this year. Production of 5,000,000 synthetic types is expected this year.

Pointing out that he has already allowed the canceling out from the Baruch program of synthetic plants with rated capacity of 24,000 tons, Mr. Jeffers told the Committee he was "definitely of the opinion that it would be a tragic error to further reduce the amount of rubber to be produced."

Mr. Jeffers hinted that WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson is trying to restrict his program as a result of the recent controversy, but he served notive that he would insist on the carrying out of the Baruch report which calls for "full and complete authority in all matters related to rubber, including research, development, construction and operation of plants."

Pilgrim Society Elects Miss Draggett Governor

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Miss Helen M. Draggett of Providence, R. I., was elected Governor General of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims at the organization's annual meeting May 3.

Miss Draggett is a grand-niece of the founder, William Bicknell. She succeeds Mrs. Aldelbert W. Mears of Baltimore, Md., who has headed the Society for four years.

Youth Gets Five Years For Extortion Notes

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (AP)—Roger Barker, who pleaded guilty to sending extortion notes to Former Gov. Culbert L. Olson and film stars Bette Davis, Rosalind Russell, Mickey Rooney, and Deanna Durbin, was sentenced to serve five years in Federal prison.

Your Auto Needs Spring Cleaning To Help It Span 'Duration'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — If automobile motors were made of glass and the average motorist could see exactly what goes on inside those engines, he would soon have a clearer understanding of the importance of having his motor and the entire running gear of the car given a spring housecleaning.

Winter driving is hard on any motor. From below-zero temperatures to torrid heat in a few moments after the motor has been started throws a tremendous load on the oil. Excess use of the choke, dilution—to condensation of water in the crankcase—both tend to weaken the oil, to reduce its lubricating efficiency. In addition, many oils have a tendency when diluted with the water to form power-killing deposits which clog up oil feed lines. Deposits also form around piston rings, and spark plugs become dirty, thereby wasting power in gasoline. All of this speeds wear and shortens car life.

In ordinary times when new cars were obtainable, this condition was not as important as today when our present cars, trucks and busses must be made to last for the "duration." The vital necessity of conserving these units can easily be understood when one realizes that thousands upon thousands of American communities are wholly dependent upon motor transportation for their connections with the outside world. In addition, vast percentage of today's war workers are transported to and from their work by busses and passenger cars.

Commenting upon the vital part the motor truck and cars are playing in America's war effort a spokesman of Sun Oil Company says, "The motor's greatest bulwark against wear is regular scientific lubrication plus the best of care, and to provide these twin services, Sunoco Service Stations are offering a Sunoco Car Saver Special for spring which completely prepares the car for warm weather.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 3,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,349,090
1943 volume to date 116,289,973
1942 volume to date 37,546,166

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.2	Prev. day	49.6
Month ago	49.6	Year ago	33.4
1943 high	49.8	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜
Abbott L pf (4)	2	112	111½	112	+ ⅜
Adams Exp (.45e)	23	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	9	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	9	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	86	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	748	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	21	22½	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	119	22⅝	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	17	39⅝	38¾	38¾	
Allegh Lud $ .35g	18	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3⅛e	6	5¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	160	159¾	159¾	+ ⅛
Allied Kid (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Allied Mills (.75g)	11	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	91	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch 66g 1.40a	62	37⅝	36½	37¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Com (1.20g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	6	83½	82⅞	83½	+1
Am Ag Chem 1.20	7	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1⅓e	10	66⅞	65⅛	66¾	+1⅜
Am Bank Note 1.40g	51	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	50	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Am Bosch (1.4e)	3	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.40g	13	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	90	131	130¾	131	
Am Cable & Rad	212	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	7	83¾	83	83¾	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	220	175	174½	175	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	49	39¼	38¾	39¼	
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	14	75¼	74½	74¾	+ ⅜
Am Ch&Cable 1.20g	15	23¾	22½	23¾	+ ⅜
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4e)	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .15g	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Am Cryn Sug 1.40g	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Distill	8	22	22	22	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	9	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export L 1.20g	5	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	134	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	7	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ⅜
Am&FP $7 1.92k	11	75¾	72	75	+3
Am & F P 2pf	119	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3⅓g	10	35½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	6	4½	4¼	4¼	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	68	67½	68	+1
Am Ice	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Internat 1.40g	29	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Invest. III .30g	6	6½	6½	6½	
Am Inv pf 2½	2	42	42	42	
Am Locomotive	68	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1.95k	4	101	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Am M & Fdy .20g	9	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Am Metal (1)	9	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	190	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	372	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	23	32¼	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	28	29⅞	28¾	29	— ⅛
Am R&S 5 pf 7	40	9¾	9½	9½	
Am Roll Mill .40g	62	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	310	65	64¼	65	+ ½
Am Saf Raz 1.20g	6	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	6	18	16¾	18	+1½
Am Ship B 1g	8	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	
Am Smelt & R (2)	38	45⅝	45	45¾	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	40	151¾	151½	151¾	— ⅛
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	4	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	45	27⅜	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1.40g	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1.40g	18	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜
Am Sum Tob 1.40g	3	29½	29½	29½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	153¾	151¼	153½	+2½
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	55	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	19	56¾	55¼	56¼	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	590	141	140¾	140⅝	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs 1.20g	26	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	12	43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅞
Am Viscose pf (5)	119		119	119	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	180	9	8¾	8⅞	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	26	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2&)	6	72¾	72	72	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	67	7½	6⅞	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	53½	53½	53½	+1½
Anaconda (3½g)	107	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ½
Anac W&C 1.4g	270	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Anchor H Gl .15g	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Anch H G pf 5	20	114	114	114	
Andes Copper 1.40g	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
APW Paper	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
Arm Ill	116	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	5	60½	59¾	59¾	
Arm Ill pf	10	73½	73½	73½	
Armstrong Ck 1½g		35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	7	9¾	9¼	9⅜	
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	12	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Assd DG 2pf 7	120	84½	84½	84½	— ⅞
Atch T & S F 3g	44	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	8	78¼	77½	77½	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	26	35¼	34½	34½	
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	39	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½g	54	13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
Atlas Powd 3½g	5	61½	60	61½	+1
Atlas Tack (1½g)		12	12	12	
Aviation Corp .10g	711	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	57	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
Balt & Ohio	54	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	32	13⅞	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bng&Ar pf2½k	10	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Barber Asph	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	80	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	18	17¾	17⅞	
Batn Ir Whs (1g)	38	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	5	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Beding-Hem .80	2	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	32	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3½g	24	39⅜	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	4	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
Ben I Ln pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	5	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	6	31½	30½	31½	— ⅜
Beth Steel (3g)	34	67½	67⅛	66⅞	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	9	38⅛	36¼	38⅛	+1⅜
Black & Dck 1.60	6	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	41	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Bliss & L 1.40g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Blcomdale .40g	90	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Blumen pf (7)	1	93	93	93	+7
Boeing Airp 1g	114	20½	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	9	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1¼
Bon Ami A (4)	10	91	91	91	+1½
Bon Ami B 2½	40	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
Bond Strs 1.60	9	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+1⅜
Borden Co (.60g)	18	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	18	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Bower R Bear 1½g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
Bridgept Br 1.40g	26	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	34	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	53	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Bristol-My .40g	1	42	42	42	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1.4g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Bruns-Balke (1.2g)	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie 1.4g	37	9½	9¼	9¼	
Budd Mfg	218	7⅛	7	7	
Budd Mfg pf	330	107⅜	104	104½	—1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	95	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
Buffalo For .45g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co 1.2g	8	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
Bulova Watch (2)	5	34½	34	34	+ ⅞
Burlng Mills .35g	43	30⅞	29¾	30¾	+ ⅜
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	3	106½	105½	106½	+1¼
Burr Add M .60	49	13¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	47	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Bush Term pf 6	40	75	71	71	—4
Bush T B pf4k	160	42⅞	—2½	42½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	26	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1.4e	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Byers (AM) Co	5	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	
Byers pf 7.20k	80	81	80½	81	+ ½
Byron Jack 1.4g	15	23¼	23	23	+ ½

C

Calif Pack 2½	11	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	32	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1.40g	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Campbell Wy 1.4g	9	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	27	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	30	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	89	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	9	9	9	
Caro C & O (5)	50	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Carriers & Gen .20	5	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co 7e	7	115¾	115	115	+2
Case (JI) pf 7	10	139½	139½	139½	+1½
Caterpill Trac (2)	8	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
Celanese Co 1.40g	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	110	110	109½	110	
Celanese pr pf 7	60	124¼	124	124	
Celotex Corp 1.4g	30	14¾	14	14¼	
Celotex pf (5)	7	90	89	89	— ¾
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	17	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cerr. RR N J	8	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½w	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Century R pf 7	60	107	106	107	+8⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	39¼	39	39	
Certain-teed Prod	81	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cer-ured 6 pf	660	61½	60½	61¼	+3½
Chain Belt (1½g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Champ Paper 3.60g	4	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	6	25¼	25	25¼	+1⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	28	45¾	45	45	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio pf 4	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
Chic& E Ill	34	8½	8½	8¼	
Chi & E Ill A .50g	36	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Chi Gt West	31	6⅛	6	6	
Chi Gt W pf 5½k	21	17½	17	17	— ½
Chi Mail Or 1½e	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	13	20½	19¾	19¾	— ½
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	8	1⅛	1	1	
Chi R Is & Pac	14	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	4	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Childs Co	12	2¾	3½	3½	
Chile Cop (1g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
Chrysler Cp 3½g	51	78⅞	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
City I&F pf6½	30	102¼	102¼	102¼	
City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Clark Equip 1½g	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
Clev E Il pf 4½	1120	113¼	113	113¼	
Clev Grash Br 1½g	3	34	34	34	—1
Climax Mol 1.20k	5	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab 1½g	15	35¾	35	35	
Coca-Cola (3)	3	100¾	100	100¾	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	45	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼	10	108	108	108	
Collins & Alk	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Collins & A pf 5	150	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Col & South	170	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Col & South 1pf	1120	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	170	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1½g	11	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Col Br/cast B .30g	7	24	23½	23½	+2⅜
Col Br/cast B .30g	34	24	23	23	+2⅜
Col G & El	740	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	60	55¾	55	55¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	59¾	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict 1½e	12	17¾	17	17½	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¾	6	36	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	10	36	35½	36	+1⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	10	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
Comi I T cvpf4¼	20	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
Comi Solvents .60a	166	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Comwith & South	62	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com & South pf	11	57	56¾	57	+ ½
Conde Nast .40e	15	8	8	8	
Congol-Nairn (1)	8	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	—1¼
Con Cig pr pf6½	10	100	100	100	
Cons Copper .45e	31	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	79	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	5	97⅜	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Flin Ind	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Cons Flin I pf 1¼k	17	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	3¼	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (1½)	251	11¼	11	11	
Cons Vultee 1½g	81	20¼	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
Cons R R Cuba pf	5	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	15	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	50	113¼	113	113¼	
Container Cp 1½g	5	98	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak 1½g	23	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Cont Can (1¼g)	7	32	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
Cont Diam Fib 1½g	5	14	14	14	
Cont. Ins 1.60a	5	48½	48	48	— ½
Cont. Motors .15g	60	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cont. Oil Del (1)	16	35⅞	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Cont. Steel (1/4g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
Cop'weld pf 2½	20	48½	48	48½	+1½
Corn Exch 2.40	50	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	5	58⅞	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	10	178	178	178	+1
Coty Inc (.15g)	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Coty Internatl	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	23	19½	19	19	
Crosley Co (1½e)	71	20⅞	20	20⅛	
Crow Ctr & S 1.40g	5	26	26	26	+ ½
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	42	42	42	
Crown Zeller (1)	17	14	13½	13¾	
Crown Zel pf 5	1	91	90⅞	91	
Crucible Steel 2e	22	36⅞	36¼	36½	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	80	80	
Cuban-Am Sug 3½e	11	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Cuttaby Pack	7	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½	20	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	49	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	7	33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	283	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1⅓g	6	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1⅛g	19	20¾	20	20¼	+ ⅛

D

Davega Strs 1⅛e	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	12	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	7⅛	17¼	17½	—1⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	14	25⅞	35½	25¼	— ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33½	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
Diesel-Wem-G 3½g	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	21	17⅜	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Del & Lack & West	102	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1	1	1	
Detroit Edison .60g	21	18½	18¼	18¼	
Devoe & R A 1	70	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	1	32¼	32	32¼	
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1½g	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf 2	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅝	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	4	90	90	90	
Dixie Cup 1½g	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	110	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Dochler Die C 3½g	21	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines hl.20g	24	21	20½	20½	
Douglas Airc 5e	16	73½	72⅛	73¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	6	145	145	145	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	7	27⅞	27	27¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	13	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Du Pont de N 1g	24	145⅞	145	145¾	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	50	120	120	120	

E

Eastern Air L	9	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	9	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	10	164½	163¾	164½	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	9	41¾	40¾	41	+ ½
Edison Br Strs .80	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
El Au Inv .06g	86	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	25	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
	126	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	6	51½	51	51¾	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	8	56½	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	7	39⅛	39½	39⅞	+1⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	7	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	40	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	90	79½	78½	78½	— ½
Eng $5½pf5½k	14	¾	⅝	¾	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	11	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	134	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	11	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	57	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl 1½g	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
Evans Products	5	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	23	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet					

F

Fairbanks Morse 1	9	40¼	39½	40¼	+1½
Fajardo Sugar 2	16	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr 1.4g	36	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¾
Fed Lt&T pf 6	30	100	100	100	+ ½
Fed M & Sm 1a	5	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	4	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	9	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40g	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
Fed D St pf 4½	20	89	68¾	88¾	+ ⅛
Fenp Enamel	7	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
Fir P F Im 1.60a	6	50	49¼	49¼	
Firestone T&R 3¾g	21	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	4	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Flintkote (1⅓g)	15	39⅛	38¼	38	+2
Florence Stove 1½g	2	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Steel	2	33	32½	33	+1
Follansbee S pf	2	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Food Mach .75g	90	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	50	50	50	
Foster Wheeler	15	19¼	19	19¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Super	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	20	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	20	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tr 1.40	2	24	23¾	24	+1½

G

Gabriel Co (.20g)	28	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gair (Robt) 1½a	27	3⅜	3½	3½	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	13	13	13	
Gamewell Co 1g	320	25	25¼	25	
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	67	6¼	6	6	
Gaylord Cont 1½a	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen Am Inv .40g	15	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Gen Baking .30g	27	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8	0	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	140	140	140	
Gen Cable	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	8	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf5½k	0	15	15	15	
Gen Cigar (1)	10	84	84	84	
Gen Elec (1.40)	4	32½	32	32½	+1
Gen Foods .80g	77	37¾	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	17	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	60	117¾	117½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Inventory Deflation Is Seen Avoidable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Although many adjustments are considered inevitable, the belief that a general postwar inventory deflation will be avoided is held by the majority management questioned by The National Industrial Conference Board in a survey made public here today. Two-thirds of the companies surveyed experienced serious inventory losses following World War I.

The Board reported that most executives consider the pattern of events following the last war as no criterion for the future. They stress that so far in this war a general price rise as steep as that occurring in the last war has been avoided and conservative pricing, wide use of "life" and protection clauses in war contracts are factors militating against severe inventory difficulties at the end of hostilities.

About half the companies surveyed anticipated a decline in inventories during the next six months.

"To protect against possible devaluation of supplies resulting from the termination of war and cancellation of war contracts, about four-fifths of the reporting business executives have set up reserves, or expect to do so this year," the board said.

"Three-fifths report that inventories have grown with sales, although sales have in many instances outdistanced inventories. This condition is particularly apparent in the heavy machinery and other durable goods industries engaged in war production. Nearly 20 per cent state that their sales have increased while stocks declined or were unchanged. A negligible percentage indicate a decline in sales and an increase in inventories, a condition reflecting government restrictions."

The rapid and extensive expansion of production facilities and increased sales because of the war have contributed to the general rise in inventories during the past year, the board reported. Other factors, it added, were rising costs, government freezing of supplies for war use, protection against higher prices, shortages of labor, materials and transportation, inability of customers to accept material as scheduled and need to build up and hold larger supplies of maintenance materials.

Electric Output Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of 3,916,794,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended April 17 compared with 3,882,467,000 last week and 3,307,700,000 in the like week of 1942, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On April 29th, 1943, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 (Canadian funds) per share was declared on the common stock of this company, payable June 5th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business, May 14th, 1943.

29th April 1943

J. A. DULLEA, Secretary

HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To Holders of Hill Manufacturing Company, First Mortgage, Convertible, Ten-Year, Extended, 6% Bonds, due May 1, 1945

Under the Sinking Fund provisions of the indenture of Trust and Mortgage, dated May 1, 1925, and the supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 1935, between the above Company and the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Trustee the undersigned as Sinking Fund Trustee hereby gives notice that until May 17, 1943, at twelve o'clock, noon, Eastern War Time, it will receive proposals for sale of the above-described bonds at a price not exceeding par and five per cent (5%) premium to absorb the sum of twenty-one thousand seven hundred sixty dollars ($21,760) or any part thereof. Interest on bonds accepted will cease to accrue after May 21, 1943.

Proposals should definitely state if they may be accepted in whole or in part, should designate the serial number of the bonds tendered, and should be addressed to The Merchants National Bank of Boston, Trust Department, 28 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, marked "Proposals for Hill Manufacturing Company Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

TRUSTEE

By A. H. Waite, Trust Officer

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

... the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

...erated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dends go to depositors. Interest begins dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

...n Penny Savings Bank ..... May 10
...n Savings Bank ..... May 10
...n Institution for Savings ..... May 10
...n Five Cents Savings Bank ..... May 15
...Street Savings Bank ..... May 15
...ation for Savings in Roxbury ..... May 15
...Savings Bank ..... May 15
...town Five Cents Sav. Bank ..... May 19
...n Five Cents Savings Bank ..... June 1
...n Savings Bank ..... June 1
...husetts Savings Bank ..... June 1

Massachusetts Savings Banks

...ne Savings Bank ..... May 10
...Seaport Savings Bank ..... May 10
...Cambridge Savings Bank ..... May 15
...Chelsea Savings Bank ..... May 20
...n Savings Bank ..... June 1

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales. Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1400 Aero Sup B (.10g)	3½	3	3
200 Ainsworth (½g)	6½	6½	6½
300 Air Assoc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 Air Investors	3¾	3¾	3¾
2300 Airc Access (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600 Air-Way Ap (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
50 Allied Prod (2)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Alum Ltd (bla)	26	26	26
100 Alum Co Am (1g)	114	114	114
150 AlumCoAm pf (4)	123½	123½	123½
1440 Am Book (½g)	110½	110½	110½
300 AmBoxBoard (¼g)	22	20½	22
600 Am Capital A	7	6¾	6¾
200 Am Capital B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1150 Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	4	3½	4
5400 Am Cit P&LB	7½	7¼	7½
2400 Am Cyan B (.80)	3	2¾	2¾
1700 AmeaFrgnP war	39¾	37¾	39¼
400 Am ForPo&Sto (⅛g)	1	¾	1
3900 Am Gas&El (1.60)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
75 Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	27½	26¾	27
800 Am Gen (.15g)	107	106¾	106¾
300 AmLaunMch (½g)	6	5¾	5¾
200 Am Le&T (1.20)	27	26	26
100 Am Le&T pf (1½)	16½	16½	16½
350 Am Mfg (¼g)	38¾	38¾	38¾
600 Am Maracaibo	39	38½	39
100 Am Meter (½g)	11	11	11
2100 Am Republics (.35c)	22½	22½	22½
100 Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	10¾	10½	10¼
3300 Am Superpow	4¾	4¾	4¾
2700 Am Superpow pf	1	¾	1
100 Am Writ Pap	13¾	13½	13½
800 Anch Post Pf (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
40 AppalElPow pf (4½)	3½	3	3½
1300 Ark Nat Gas A	105½	105	105½
40 Ark P&L pf (7)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 Aro Equip (.35g)	91	90¾	91
200 Art Met Wks (.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 AtlanticCPish (½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 Atl Cst L Co (3½c)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3400 Atlas Corp war	3	2¾	3
400 Atlas Ply (.60g)	37	37	37
2300 Automat Prod (½g)	2½	2	2
400 AveryA&Sons (½c)	17¾	17¾	17¾
1090 Axton-Fish A	4	3¾	4
1600 Babcock & Wil (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6900 Baldwin Loco war	80	79¾	80
1100 Barium Stal Stl	34	33¾	33½
200 Basic Refract (.10g)	6½	6	6½
4300 Beech Aire (1g)	3½	3½	3½
200 Bellanca Aire	14¾	14	14
5800 Berk & Gay Furn	4½	4	4½
1400 Bliss (E W) (3)	11	11	11
6300 Blue Ridge	15	14¾	14¾
50 Blue Ridge cv pf (3d)	2½	2½	2½
900 Blumenthal (8)	42½	42½	42½
20 Bohack (HC) 1pf (2c)	13	12¾	12¾
300 Bowm-Bilt H	63	63	63
100 Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	½	½	½
1900 Brew Tr L&P (.12g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800 Brezelle Corp (1½g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1200 Brewst Aero	10½	10½	10½
2300 Bridgpt Mach	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Brill A	5	4¾	5
100 Brill B	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Brill pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
500 Brown F&W (.10e)	72	69¾	72
100 Brown-F Dist	3	3	3
100 BrownFDis pf (1c)	15¾	15¾	15¾
4600 Brown Rubber	100	100	100
100 Bruce (E. L.) (½g)	1½	1½	1½
900 Buckeye P L (.40e)	16½	16½	16½
1700 Buf N&EP pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Bunk Hill&S (1)	15	14¾	14¾
75 Burco cv pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
200 Burry Biscuit	27	27	27
400 Cab El Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
800 Cab El Prod vte	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Cal El Pow	1½	1	1½
1600 Callite Tung (.10g)	3¾	3½	3¾
22800 Can Marconi (H.04g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100 Carrier Corp	27¾	27¾	27¾
100 Carter (JW) (.60)	13¼	12	13
100 Casco Prod (1e)	8	8	8
300 Catalin Am (.10e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3900 Cen & SW Ut	3½	3½	3½
100 Cen Stid G&E (.34g)	8	8	8
40 Cen NY Pow pf (5)	89	88½	88½
1000 CessnaAire (1e	10	9¾	10
100 Charis (.60)	7	7	7
150 Chi Flex Shaft (1g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
475 Childs pf	74¾	74	74¾
24000 Cities Service	24½	23	23
1900 Cit Svc pf	10½	9¾	10¾
400 Cit Svc pf B	8	7¾	8
40 Cit Svc pf BB	7¾	7¼	7¾
10 Cit S P&L $7 pf (7)	70	70	70
200 Citizpy Auto Stpg (.60)	86¾	86¾	86¾
40 Clark Control (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Claude Neon Lts	16¼	16¼	16¼
150 Cleve El Illum (½g)	2	2	2
400 Cleve Tract (.6g)	32	32	32
6000 Colon Develop	13¾	13½	13½
200 Colon Devel cv pf (6)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1200 Colonial Airl	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 Colts P F Arm	3¼	3¼	3¼
1700 Colum G&E pf (5)	51¾	51¾	51¾
150 Comm P Stc	43½	43	43½
300 Comm Wat Svc	20½	20	20½
100 Compo Sh Mvte	1½	1	1½
400 Cons Biscuit	10¾	10¾	10¾
400 Cons G&E Bal (.360)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 ConG&E Bal pf B	82¼	82¼	82¼
400 Cons Ret Corp	115	115	115
20 Cont G&E pf pf (7)	87	87	87
900 Cont Roll & Stl	88¾	88¾	88¾
200 Cooper-Bess	13¾	14¼	14¼
300 Copper Range (¾e)	14	14	14
400 Cosden Petro	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 Cosden Petro pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
3900 Creole Pet (½a)	30	30	30
6000 C W Liquid	23½	22½	23
5000 Croft Brewing	10¼	10¼	10¼
700 Crown C Pet	3	3	3
800 Crown Drug	3¼	3¼	3¼
4700 Cuban Rtl Sug	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 Darby Pet	15	14¾	14¾
600 Dayton Rub	16¾	16¼	16¼
200 Derby Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾
300 Det Gray Ir	3½	3½	3½
1700 Det Mich Stove (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Dobeckmun (¼g)	17	17	17
75 Draper Corp (3)	9¾	9¾	9¾
400 Eagle Pich (.10g)	8½	8½	8½
400 East Gas & F	10½	9¾	10
125 East G&F 6pf (1¼k)	2	2	2
150 East G&F prpf (4½)	33¾	33¼	33¼
200 East Sta Corp	87	87	87
150 East Sta pf B	19	18	19
100 East Sta pf S	18	18	18
2300 East Sug A pf (1¼k)	37½	37	37
30200 El Bond & Sh	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69¾	69½	69½
400 El Bond & Sh $5 pf (5)	64¼	64¼	64¼
400 El P&L 2pf A	34	33	34
2700 El P&L war	3	2¾	3
2700 Emerson El (.10g)	¾	¾	¾
70 Emp Pub Ser pf (3k)	8½	8½	8½
2600 Emsco D&Rs (.35e)	9¾	9¼	9¾
10800 Equity Corp	9	9	9
325 Eq Cru $3 pf (1¼k)	35	34¼	34½
400 Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1700 Eversharp Inc (13a)	16	16¾	16
300 Fairchild Av (1e)	10½	10	10
1400 Fairchild En & Air	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Falstaff Brew (.60)	9	8¾	9
100 Fanstee Met (¼e)	13¾	13	13¾
300 Fenders Mfg (.15e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
250 Fidg & L $7 pf (7)	93¾	93¾	93¾
900 Ford M Can A (h1)	30	30	30
600 Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2300 Frank Cou Di (.1g)	4	3¾	4
2200 Gen Alloys	13¼	13¼	13¼
300 Gen Fireprf (¼g)	1½	1½	1½
60 GenG&E pfB	14¾	14	14
30 GenOutAdv pf (6)	105	105	105
30 GenPub8 pf	70½	70½	70½
100 Gen Rayon A	59	58	59
2800 Gen Share	3	3	3
10 Gen Share pf (6d)	3	3	3
1900 Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Godchaux Sug B	17½	17½	17½
100 Gorh Inc A	8½	8½	8½
50 Gorh Mfg (1g)	3	3	3
900 Gray Mfg	27¾	27¾	27¾
100 Gt Atl & P Ay (1¼g)	37½	37½	37½
500 Greenf T & D (1e)	79¼	79¼	79¼
500 Gulf Oil (1)	46	45¾	46
350 Hammer Pap (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
4100 Hartford Ray vte	30½	30	30½
100 Hartford Rub	30	30	30
400 Haseltine Cor A	4¾	4¾	4¾
300 Hearn D Stre	30	30	30
300 Hecla Min (½g)	3½	3	3½
100 Helena Rubin	7	7	7
400 Heyden Chem	11	10¾	11
200 Hoe (R) Co A	22¾	22¾	22¾
300 Holl C Gold (h.65)	30½	30½	30½
50 Horn & Hard	9	9	9
100 Hum Oil Cl (½g)	26½	26½	26½
3000 Huyler's	75¼	75¼	75¼
50 Huyler's pf (1k)	2	2	2
100 Hygrade Fd (.30e)	20	20	20
2000 Ill Iowa Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
2300 Ill Iowa Pow div st	4¼	4	4¼
600 Ill IowaPow pf (1¼k)	8¾	8¼	8¼
250 Ill Shine (.05G)	37½	37½	37½
1300 Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	15¾	14¾	14¾
230 Ind Svc 6% pf	12	12	12
30 Ind Svc 7% pf	20	20	20
400 Indpls P&Lpf (5¾)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100 Indus Finan vtc	102¼	101¾	102¼
100 Int Cig Mch (.30G)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Int Hyd-El pf	13½	13½	13½
800 Int Indus	7¼	7¼	7¼
700 Int Petrol (h1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Int Prod (¼e)	16¾	16¾	16¾
150 Int Util pr pf (3½)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Inters Pr Del pf	41	40¾	41
100 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 Irving Air Ch (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200 Ital Superpow A	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Jacobs (FL)	5	5	5
200 Jeanette Gla	4¾	4¾	4¾
30 Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	85	84	84½
100 Jer CP&L 7 pf (7)	84½	84½	84½
30 Kings Co Ltg pf (7)	84	84	84
2500 Kingston Prod (.10)	37	37	37
100 Kirby Pet (.10g)	3¼	3	3
100 Kleppers Co pf3 (6)	97½	97½	97½
100 Knapper Brew (.20g)	97¾	97¼	97¼
1300 Lake Shore M (h.35)	4¼	4¼	4¼
6100 Lehigh C&N (.05e)	12¾	12½	12½
800 Leonard Oil2Dev	8¾	8¾	8¾
300 Line Material (¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1300 Lone Star Gas (.35g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900 Long Is Lt	2	2	2
100 Long Is Lt pf B	38¾	38	38¾
3400 Louis L&E (.10g)	3¾	3½	3¾
100 Lyons Corp (3)	37¾	37¾	37¾
1600 Manati Sug war	2	2	2
300 Mangel Stor	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 Marion St Show	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000 Mass Util Assn	4	4	4
100 Mead Bad B	1¾	1¾	1¾
2150 McWill Brush (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000 Memph Pr Cap (.15e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300 Merrit-C & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Met-CalifA (3½k)	104½	104½	104½
1400 Metal Textile	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Metal Tex (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
900 Mich Bil Tube	6¼	6	6¼
100 MicromatMine (.36e)	6¼	6	6¼
100 Mid Gt P B vte	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Mid Gt P P vte	6¼	6¼	6¼
6300 Midvale Co	43¾	43¾	43¾
500 MidOil cv pf (¼k)	83¾	83¾	83¾
2400 MidSt1 n-com (2)	37½	37½	37½
100 Midvale (¼g)	42	42	42
200 Mid-West Abr	34	34	34
400 Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾

Sales. Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 MidWestInf (.05g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 MinnMinAdd (.20g)	84	83½	83½
300 Mock J Yoth (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300 Mohrdenum (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300 Monarch MT (¼g)	31	30½	31
7200 Mondgrtrm Pow	1	1	1
200 Monroe Loan A (.30)	3¼	3¼	3¼
40 Montg Ward A (1)	1¾	1¾	1¾
2000 Mt City Cop (.15g)	1	1	1
600 Mount Prod (½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Mur Cb Mfg (.30g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100 MuskegPrtng (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
100 Muskegon (5e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2600 Nat Bella Hess	4	4	4
500 Nat City Lines (1)	11	11	11
200 Nat Cont (1)	23½	23	23½
4800 Nat Fuel G (1)	11	11	11
100 Nat MirrStrs (⅛e)	11½	11¼	11½
75 Nat P&L pf (6)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500 Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	98½	97¾	98
200 Nat Tun & Mines	12½	12	12½
800 Nat Un Rad	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Nebr Pw pf (7)	4	4	4
100 Neisn (H) (¼g)	112	112	112
100 Neptune Met A (1e)	5½	5½	5½
775 N E P A 6 pf (2k)	8½	8½	8½
100 NekEng T&T (1½g)	45	43¾	45
400 N H Clck	105	105	105
400 New Idea Inc (.60)	6¾	6½	6½
600 N J Zinc (1½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
500 N Mex & Ariz Ld	6¾	6½	6¾
150 NY&HnRa (½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
80 NYStaE&Cpf (5.10)	22	22¾	23
29700 Niag Hud Pow	10¾	10¾	10¾
500 Niag Hud 1pf	3	3	3
70 Niag Hud 2pf	8½	8½	8½
1000 Niag Hud A war	5¾	5¾	5¾
400 Niag Sh MDB (.15e)	1-64	1-64	1-64
4500 Niles-Bem-P (1g)	6½	6	6½
1000 Nor Am L&P	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Nor Am L&P pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
500 Nor AmRay A	67	65¾	67
100 NorAmRay B (⅛g)	31½	28½	31½
300 Nor Am Ut Sec	29¾	29¾	29¾
1300 Nor Sta Pw A	1	1	1
200 Novadel-Ag (2)	7	7	7
900 Ogden Corp	22½	21¾	22½
175 Ohio Brass2B (.35g)	5	4¾	5
100 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	22	22	22
30 Okla NG cvpf (5½)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300 Omar Inc (½e)	115	115	115
300 Overseas Sec (.30g)	6	6	6
100 Pac Can (1)	7	7	7
100 Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	11	11	11
20 Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	34	34	34
5000 Pantepec Oil Ven	92	91¾	92
700 Parkersb R & R (½g)	5½	5½	5½
2300 Pennroad (.5e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Pa-Cent Airl	4¾	4¾	4¾
500 Pa Gas & E A	15¾	15¾	15¾
50 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	1	1	1
100 Pa Salt (1¾g)	96½	96	96½
150 PaWat&Pow (4)	160	160	160
50 Pepperl (.10)	58½	58½	58½
2100 Phoenix Sec	11¾	11¾	11¾
500 Phoen Sec pf (3)	20½	20¼	20½
1900 Pioneer Gold	53¾	53¼	53¾
150 Pitts Metallu (⅛g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Pitts Oil (¼g)	12½	12½	12½
200 Pleas V Wine (.10g)	94	94	94
5800 Polaris Mng (.05g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Potrero Sugar	1¾	1¾	1¾
700 Pratt & Lsm (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
700 Prentice Gld (h.06)	24	24	24
1300 Prod Corp	11	11	11
30 P S Colo 7 pf (7)	7-32	7-32	7-32
275 PugSdP&L5pf (5k)	110½	110½	110½
2100 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	112½	112	112
60 Quaker Oats (4)	67	67	67½
10 Quaker Oats pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
38800 RKO opt war	151	151	151
250 Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	13	13	13
300 Rwy & Ut Inv A	12¼	12	12¼
150 Razm Corp (.05e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
900 Raytheon Mfg	17¾	17½	17¾
1100 Red Bank Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
200 Reed Roll Blt (.30g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300 Reiter-Fost	27	27	27
7900 Republic Avia (¼g)	5¼	5	5¼
1100 Richmond Rad (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
400 Rio Grande Val G vtc	2½	2½	2½
100 Rome Cable (.60)	13	12¾	13
500 Root Pet	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Root Pet pf (1k)	97½	97½	97½
550 Royal Type (1¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300 Ryan Aero (.50e)	18¼	18	18
300 Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6	6	6
2400 Ryerson & Haynes	6½	6½	6½
8600 St Regis Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
500 Salt-Dome Oil	3	3	3
700 Samson Unit	7½	7½	7½
200 Savoy Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300 Schulte (DA)	2¾	2¾	2¾
350 Schulte (DA) pf	17	17	17
10 Scran-Lace (1g)	38¾	38¾	38¾
30 Scran-SBW pf	26	26	26
300 Scullin Stl (2)	46½	46½	46½
1200 Segal Lock&H	11¾	11¾	11¾
500 SelberlingRub (½g)	7	7	7
20300 Selected Indus	7¾	7¾	7¾
800 Selected Ind cv	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100 Shat-Denn (½g)	8	8	8
100 Shaw W&P (h.90)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Sherwin-Wms (3)	169½	169	169½
30 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	89	89	89
100 Simplicity Pat	113	112	113
300 Solar Aire (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Solar Mfg (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Sonotone (.16g)	4	4	4
300 Sou Gas Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 So Coast	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 So Penn Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	48¾	48¾	48¾
400 So Col Pow A	31	31	31
600 Southl Royal (.40)	1½	2	2
100 Span & Gen reg	9½	9½	9½
600 Spencer Shoe (¾e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Stand Brew	1	1	1
300 Stand Capdsl (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300 Stand Dredg (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 St Pow & L pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
500 Stand Prod (.40e)	42¾	42¾	42¾
200 Stand Stl-Lead	9	8¾	9
1500 Starrett Corp vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 SterchiBrStr (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 SterlAlProd (.90e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Sterling Inc (.10e)	3	3	3
200 Sullivan Mach (¾g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
3400 Sunray Oil (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Taggart	4	4	4
100 Tampa El (.80g)	24	24	24
7300 Technicolor	21½	21¼	21½
10 Texas P&L pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
200 TexonOil&L (.10g)	108¾	108¼	108¼
100 Thew Shovel (¼g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300 Tilo Roof (.20g)	22	22	22
100 Tob Prod Exp	5½	5½	5½
500 Tob Sec Ltd (.015g)	4½	4½	4½
30 Todd Shpyrds (⅛g)	2	2	2
10 Toledo Edis 6 pf (6)	61	61	61
3500 Trans-Lux	105¾	105¾	105¾
1000 Tri-Cont war	3	2¾	3
2000 Tubize Chat	9½	9	9½
50 Tubize Chat A (3g)	60	60	60
400 Udylite Corp (.20e)	4¼	4	4¼
1100 Unexcelled Mfg (½)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2300 Unit Aire Pr (1a)	4¼	4¼	4¼
7200 Unit Cir-Wh (5tr)	11	10¾	11
39000 Unit Corp war	1¾	1½	1¾
19800 Unit Gas	3½	3½	3½
400 Unit Gas pf ($½k)	31½	31½	31½
3800 Unit Gas war	121¼	120¾	121½
300 Unit Lt & Pow A	3	3	3
1000 Unit Lt & Pow B	3	3	3
1000 Unit Li2& P pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Unit Molasses (.15e)	41	40¾	40¾
375 Unit Shoe M (.25a)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100 Unit Specities	68½	67¾	68¼
325 US Sm & I Sec pf (1k)	5¼	5	5¼
400 U S Poll B	72	72	73
300 US Lines pf (.70)	4¾	4½	4¾
400 US Radiator	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 US Rub Reel	3	3	3
800 United Stores	2¼	2¼	2¼
2700 UnitWallPap (.10e)	3	3	3
1700 Unit Corp vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
2200 Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	19¾	18¾	18¾
100 Utah P&Lpf (3½k)	87	87	87
100 Utility Equit	63	61½	63
1100 Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
3600 Venezuel Pet	5¼	5¼	5¼
20 Virg Pub Svc pf	107	107	107
300 Vogt Mfg (.80)	62	62	62
300 Walker Min	9¾	9¾	9¾
400 Wentworth Mfg (¼g

Braves Find Manpower Shortage No Handicap

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when you rather expect a big league baseball club to be moving in the wrong direction, due chiefly to a wholesale shortage of manpower, our Braves are moving ahead. The fortunes of war, it seems, have not been unkind to the local National Leaguers.

In winning four of their first seven engagements under the comanagerial gestures of George Kelly and Bob Coleman, the Braves have shown a surprising attack, a tight defensive infield and fair pitching. That they will better by a number of games their seventh-place finish of a year ago is the guess of every Boston critic and a majority of the fans.

New Popularity

This newly aroused popularity of the Braves was apparent, even, at Fenway Park, the backyard of the Red Sox. While the Sox were playing a double-header with the Athletics on Sunday, a rousing cheer went up every time a Braves' tally was posted on the scoreboard. There were times when the people in the stands showed more enthusiasm for the scoreboard than they did for the scene spread before them on the Fenway turf. The secret lies in the respective league standings. The Braves are third; the Red Sox sixth.

A winning team is a popular team and the Braves are winning. Paced by Clyde Kluttz, Charley Workman, Johnny McCarthy, Joey Burns, and Eddie Joost, the club currently looks like the best hitting team the Stengel regime has sent forth into National League wars. The departures of Fernandez, West and Lombardi, apparently, have worked no hardships on the club.

Kluttz First

As the Braves turned against the Giants in the opener of a four-game series here this afternoon, Kluttz was leading the regulars with a .400 average. Following him were Workman at .357, McCarthy at .346, Burns at .333 and Joost at a similar level. Noticeable is the absence of Chet Ross in this select class. But he is hitting the ball hard and should be up there in the near future, if not before this day is through. In the first seven games the Braves outhit rivals, 74 to 55. In no single game have the Stengels been outhit.

As we all suspected, this new infield is not easy to pass. Wietelmann, Joost and McCarthy, in particular, have been brilliant. Young Joey Burns, too, has amazed most of the critics with his consistency, both in the field and at the plate. They expect him to blow up any day, yet he refuses to oblige.

Two For Andrews

Al Javery, Nate Andrews and Red Barrett head the pitching staff, with Jim Tobin slowly pulling himself up to their level. Andrews has gone the distance twice, winning each time. Barrett has done it once, and lost a heartbreaking relief stretch at Phillie on Sunday.

This current series gives the fans their first look at Ernie Lombardi in a Giant uniform, and at Connie Ryan and Hugh Poland as Braves. Poland will catch one half of tomorrow's double-header with these same Giants. With Burns on the sidelines at the moment, Ryan may get a chance to start a game somewhere in the infield. Even though Lombardi is not yet in shape, he probably will see service here against his former mates.

Realizing that a couple of minor changes might make the Braves a permanent first division threat, President Bob Quinn is constantly on the hunt for help. His visit to Phillie might have been fruitful if Phil Owner Bill Cox had been in town.

Briefs . . . Eddie Joost and Wietelmann are so quick with double play balls, they have been making them even while the opposition has started the hit and run . . . The Red Sox-Yankee series runs through Thursday . . . The unveiling of Lefty Gomez will come with warmer weather . . . Judging by his week-end spurt, McCarthy is the hottest hitting Brave . . . Only 2,958 turned out for yesterday's 11:30 a. m. game at Cincinnati between the Reds and Pirates . . . Cincy called it a success, however, perhaps because the Reds made 17 hits.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	9	2	.818
St. Louis	6	4	.600
Boston	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	6	5	.545
Chicago	3	7	.300
New York	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results May 3
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	3	.700
Cleveland	6	3	.667
Washington	7	5	.583
Detroit	5	4	.555
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Chicago	2	6	.250

Results May 3
No games played.

Golf Architect Says Game Flourishing in Oklahoma

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can take the word of Perry Maxwell for it—golf is going great guns in Oklahoma.

Maxwell, golf course architect and personal friend of Francis Ouimet, told the former national champion while here on a visit that golf is really flourishing in the Sooner State, and that the game is supplementing, not interfering, with the war effort.

Of course, he said, the extra allotment of gasoline in Oklahoma as compared with eastern States is an important factor, but still it does not entirely explain the fact that the South Hills Country Club of Tulsa, for example, has a membership of 400—despite an initiation fee of $1,100 and annual dues of just under $200.

To be sure, the club offers something more than just golf, for the layout includes dozen tennis courts, a riding academy with 100 horses, a couple of polo fields, and accommodations so ample for skeet shooting that the national championships were staged there about three years ago. Besides all these things, it has 50 acres of gardens and raises its own chickens and hogs.

Another Club

Another of the clubs flourishing in this southwestern State, where golf is a year-round pastime, is Twin Hills, of Oklahoma City, where Henry Picard now is professional. Maxwell ought to know something about this Club, for he started it in 1925, even to purchasing the original 160 acres of property and laying out the course. This is just one of the many courses he has laid out, or revamped, in no fewer than 18 states.

Maxwell specializes on putting greens and has remodeled from one to a dozen greens on some famous courses, including seven at the National of Augusta, one at the National of Southampton, and 12 at the Spring Mill course of the Philadelphia Country Club in preparation for the national open championship of 1939. The Twin Hills course at Oklahoma City has been the scene of a national P. G. A. championship and a Western.

Maxwell specialized on putting greens because a thorough study convinced him that too little attention had been paid to providing contours which would not only make for interesting tests of this delicate part of the game, but which would have more adequate drainage, and more areas where cups could be placed so as to offer a special reward to the golfer who plays for a certain section of the green.

Almost Like Fiction

The way in which Maxwell got into golf reads almost like fiction. He was quite a tennis player, in his younger days, good enough to take in the major tournaments. As the years rolled along, Mrs. Maxwell urged him to quit such strenuous competition and take up golf.

About this time came Francis Ouimet's world-startling triumph in the national open of 1913. Maxwell was a bank cashier in Ardmore, Okla., and the local paper carried only three or four lines about Ouimet's deed. They were enough, however, to set him to thinking seriously about golf. He decided that on his next trip East he would try to see this youngster perform and he was among those who chased after the young Bostonian when he won the national amateur championship at Ekwanok, Manchester, Vt., in 1914.

Sold on Golf

By this time he was sold on golf. He came back to Boston, went in to Wright & Ditson's, saw George Wright, dickered for a hundred dollars worth of golf clubs and bags and Ouimet, working there at the time was the one who picked them out. Each set consisted of a brassie, midiron, mashie and putter, and a "Sunday" bag. There were 10 sets, at nine dollars a set. (Nice prices in those days, eh, Mr. Golfer?)

After this purchase, Maxwell went home, bought a 500-acre farm on a part of which he laid out a nine-hole course. Then he started organizing a club, in a town of 10,000 population in which, so far as he knew, there were just two who ever had played golf. One was ex-Governor Cruce, the other John Dexter, who picked up the game while a student in University of Chicago. Maxwell started in by bracing the cashier of the bigger rival bank and demanding a check for a hundred dollars to join the new golf club. The chap never had played golf, wouldn't join up, so he said; but he was up against a wouldn't-take-a-no promoter. Before Maxwell left, he had the check for a hundred and had sold one of the sets of clubs.

That's the way the club in Ardmore was started and it's still going, now using a hundred of the original 500 acres. On the other four hundred, Maxwell has his farm, his hundred Guernseys, and other products.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

Kansas City 8, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 1, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo at Louisville, postponed.

International League

Toronto 5, Jersey City 3.
Montreal at Newark, postponed.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

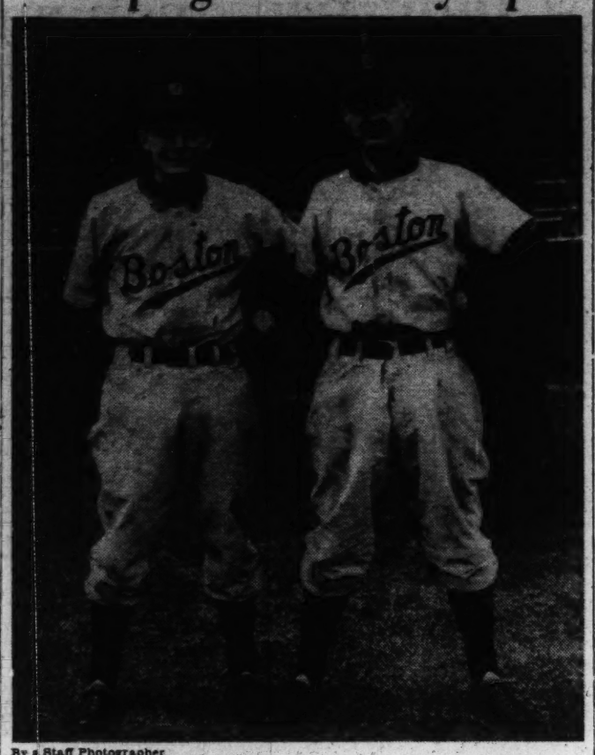
No games scheduled.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Double header tomorrow 1:30 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's, Kinney's Store . . . Hub. 2130
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta. 0080

Helping Braves Stay Up



By a Staff Photographer

Whitey Wietelmann, Left, and Eddie Joost

This pair, Wietelmann at shortstop and Joost at second base, form the heart of the new Braves' infield, one of the best defensive units a Boston National League club has had in some time. They faced the New York Giants here this afternoon in opener of a four-game series.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Likes Denning

The Cleveland Indians were going through the motions of batting practice at Fenway Park one 1942 mid-summer afternoon. Ted Williams, sitting at the far end of the bench, knees drawn up under his chin, broke the silence with: "There's a good hitter . . . a real good hitter. And if he ever gets a chance to play every day, he'll prove it."

Otto Denning was in the batter's box; and now that the Kansan has been given that chance to play regularly, it will be interesting to check on Williams as a prophet. Denning, originally a catcher, has replaced Les Fleming as Lou Boudreau's first baseman. Fleming is out for the duration.

A Kansan

Denning wore a Cleveland uniform all last season, although few people a Pullman ride from League Park or Municipal Stadium knew it. Otto is one of those hard working ball players who goes about his business attracting a minimum of attention. At least, he has been that type up to now.

Born in Hays, Kansas, Denning was raised in Chicago and in the process of growing up was a prize pupil and athlete at Lane Tech. Later he played American Legion ball. Moving up through the minors as a catcher and first baseman, he earned his chance with the Indians by hitting .329 in 144 games with Minneapolis in 1941. A year ago he appeared in 92 American League contests, batting a weak .210.

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A rookie pitcher with a great future, according to the Red Sox, is Thomas Joseph Byrne of the Yankees. Tommy walked out of the bull pen in the Hub the other day and broke off, among other things, a few of the niftiest curve balls this hot-bed of the national pastime has seen all spring. His chief trouble is locating the plate, the common fault of the young hurler. But he can put something on the ball and apparently has taken a place on the Yankee staff at a time when Joe McCarthy seems rich in mound talent.

The young southpaw, like most other Yankee pitchers, took his double-A schooling at Newark, where last season he won 17 and lost only four. He also appeared in the outfield in five engagements, suggesting that he is a handy tool with a bat in his hands.

A Wake Forest collegian, Byrne entered pro ball with the Bears in 1940, after listening to offers from no less than 13 major league clubs. Eventually he was either fascinated by a Yankee check, or the lure of their name. Having majored in mathematics, he should have no trouble keeping track of the score up here.

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April 29 became a red letter day in the long and colorful history of The Sporting News, sports weekly out of St. Louis. On that day the new "Overseas Edition" rolled off the press and began its journey to servicemen . . . yes, and women . . . in every corner of the world. With a top-heavy accent on big league baseball, this vest pocket tabloid will carry the latest highlights in all branches of pro and amateur sports. The tabloid naturally will take less mailing space.

As this is the 57th year of the Spink publication, it go around considerably during World War I. In fact, it must have been the most popular newspaper in Army camps and naval stations everywhere. And it holds a similar spot in the leisure hours of the modern fighting man. The boys are hungry . . . often starving . . . for sports news and this St. Louis sheet gives it to them more completely than any other paper.

Thousands of copies of the regular Sporting News are going to camps and bases in the United States and overseas on individual subscription. Now copies of the new edition are being purchased and distributed by the War Department, which gives you an idea of the high regard Washington holds for the paper.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Every one of the sports writers who participated in a poll conducted by the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School picked football as one of the 10 best sports for physical development . . . That's just about what the Navy had decided in advance, judging from the year-round grid programs at these schools, but it's rather surprising not to find water polo somewhere on the list . . . That's a form of mayhem practiced down at the bottom of a swimming pool where the referee can't see what's going on and it's practically a "toughness" program all by itself . . . The scribes rated track the No. 2 sport with boxing and swimming tied for third.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Kinard, the football Dodgers' all-league tackle, has moved from his Mississippi homestead to take a defense job in Brooklyn. He'll be named the Dodgers' line coach as soon as Capt. Dan Topping gets around to making the announcement . . . The Swedish Legation asked the A. A. U. to okay having a Swedish newspaperman travel with Gunder Haegg when he comes here late this month to act as Haegg's manager, but A. A. U. officials turned thumbs down . . . Clark Griffith recently declined a $1,500 offer for an ad on the big center field signboard in the Washington ball park and then gave the space to the Treasury Department for a war bond sign . . . Don Hanski, White Sox rookie pitcher, is a cousin of Eddie Hanyzewski of the Cubs . . . Don shortened his name because he thought it would be more handy to be Hanski.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Kennessy, outdoor writer for the St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch-Pioneer Press, who left for the Army recently was the ninth contribution the papers' sports staff has made to the armed forces since Pearl Harbor. . . . George Chapapas, a McAllen, Texas, business man who formerly promoted boxing and wrestling, sold all his ring equipment, from ropes to lighting fixtures, to Moore Field for $1, then endorsed the check over to the Athletic and Recreation Fund. . . . When the Army Special Services School at Washington and Lee University played the college baseball team the other day, E. P. "Cy" Twomly, W. & L. athletic director, was billed to pitch for the soldiers. He worked one inning, fanned a man and then retired. . . . Pete Tinsley, who arrived at Green Bay by way of the Hills of South Carolina and the U. of Georgia, writes Coach Curley Lambeau of the Packers: "Being in the Army is just like playing for the Packers. They make me wear shoes here, too."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Ryan	1	1	1	1	3	1.000
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Creeden	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Kluttz	20	2	8	0	4	.400
Workman	28	4	10	0	2	.357
McCarthy	26	5	9	0	2	.346
Burns	33	3	11	1	2	.333
Joost	27	4	9	0	2	.333
Ross	25	5	8	1	5	.320
Masi	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Haines	28	1	6	0	0	.214
Wietelmann	24	2	5	0	2	.208
Poland	13	1	2	0	2	.154
Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	1	1	1	0	0	1.000
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
McBride	23	3	9	0	2	.390
Partee	29	3	7	0	3	.310
Simmons	24	3	8	0	0	.333
Doerr	42	7	12	0	2	.286
Peacock	15	0	3	0	1	.278
Fox	15	4	4	0	0	.267
Tabor	20	3	6	0	1	.300
Lupien	20	0	4	0	2	.197
Garrison	15	1	3	0	1	.197
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Miles	13	2	2	0	1	.154
Lazor	19	2	3	0	1	.105
Lake	21	3	3	0	1	.095

Senior Loop Batters Lead In Averages

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Comparison of the batting averages of the National and American Leagues may or may not reflect the difference between the 1942 official baseball now being used in the former and the new balata ball with which clubs in the latter loop are playing.

But it remains that the hitters in the National League, who in previous seasons usually have trailed the marks set by the sluggers in the junior circuit, now have better marks than those in the American League.

Frey Leading

The leading hitter in the major leagues at the moment is little Lonnie Frey of the Cincinnati Reds with an average of .467. His lifetime mark in 10 years in the National League before this season was .272.

Danny Litwhiler of the Phillies, with .409, and Clyde Kluttz of the Boston Braves are also in the .400 class among players who have been at bat 20 or more times. Kluttz's average is an even .400.

Top man in the American is Vernon Stephens of the St. Louis Browns with .448 and the only other hitter in the .400 bracket is Pinky Higgins of Detroit, with .414.

Home Runs

There are 10 men in the National batting .333 or better while the 10th man in the American has .302.

Another criterion is in home run production. In the National League Litwhiler has hit three and 12 others have notched one while in the American there have been only five round-trippers—each by a different batter.

The averages of the 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Frey, Cincinnati	11	45	9	21	.467
Litwhiler, Philadelphia	6	22	5	9	.409
Kluttz, Boston	6	20	2	8	.400
Tipton, Cincinnati	11	39	3	14	.359
Herman, Brooklyn	11	42	9	15	.357
Workman, Boston	7	28	4	10	.357
Maz, Philadelphia	8	31	2	11	.355
McCarthy, Boston	7	26	5	9	.346
Vaughan, Brooklyn	11	47	7	16	.340
Burns, Boston	7	33	3	11	.333
Joost, Boston	7	27	4	9	.333

American League

Stephens, St. Louis	8	29	4	13	.448
Higgins, Detroit	9	29	3	12	.414
McBride, Boston	7	25	3	9	.360
Kolloway, Chicago	8	31	4	11	.355
Partee, Boston	5	20	3	7	.350
Stirnweiss, New York	9	41	5	14	.341
Clary, Washington	12	50	10	17	.340
Simmons, Boston	6	24	3	8	.333
White, Philadelphia	12	49	7	16	.327
Etten, New York	10	43	8	13	.302

Columbia, Penn In Strong Bids For Team Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Club	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	3	1	.750
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	1	.500
Princeton	2	4	.333
Dartmouth	1	3	.250

With Princeton virtually eclipsed in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, the spotlight is focused on Columbia and Pennsylvania as these two teams make their strongest bids for the title in a decade. Cornell, too, is well up in front, but the Ithacans have no games in the circuit this week.

The Lions and the Quakers will clash on River Field at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A win for the Red and Blue will give it undisputed possession of first place, while a triumph for the Coakley-coached entry will move the New Yorkers into a commanding position behind Cornell. The doubleheader between the Ithacans and Columbia, postponed on April 20, has yet to be rescheduled and seems certain to have an important bearing on the outcome of the 1943 race.

Saturday's schedule calls for a twin bill at Hanover, N. H., with Dartmouth playing host to the Lions. Penn will go to Princeton that same afternoon for a single contest, the first meeting between the two teams.

The clock ran out on the Tigers last week. After winning nine games by one-run margins, as well as six extra-inning battles, during the past two years, they bowed out of the current title chase in the short span of four days. Three defeats, each by a single tally, and two of them in overtime games, leave the Orange and Black only the weirdest sort of chance, which would have to be a five-way tie for the title with all teams finishing at .500.

On a basis of the only two games it has played to date, Columbia leads the league in both team batting and fielding. Carl Almquist of Cornell is pacing the hitters with a mark of .538, while Bert Kuczynski of Penn and Don Clay of the Big Red are topping the hurlers with two wins each against no defeats. Single victories in their only starts have been registered by Ed Bell, also of the Ithacans, and Ralph Cox for Pennsylvania.

Crosetti Reports To N. Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Infielder Frank Crosetti joined the New York Yankees yesterday to begin training for play when his suspension ends May 21. Crosetti was suspended by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis for the first month of this season for having pushed an umpire in last year's World Series.

The little veteran said he had been working in a shipyard at Stockton, Calif., and was in fair playing shape. He had had a few workouts with sandlot teams at his home.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 3
Richmond 8, Washington and Lee 6.
North Carolina 10, Duke 3.
Navy 6, Dartmouth 2.
Fordham 7, City College of New York 1.
Michigan 14, Selfridge Field 3.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-sixth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

26—Haiti

In 1843 the republican form of government was adopted in Haiti and General Jean Pierre Boyer became President. The Constitution drawn up that year and several other orders issued in later years, provided that the national colors of Haiti should be blue and red, placed horizontally, the blue uppermost.

It is said that when Jean Jacques Dessalines was marching on Port-au-Prince in 1803 he saw the French Tricolor in the native ranks. In order to inflame the ardor of his legions of devoted followers, he took the Tricolor and tore out the white, saying that henceforth the Haitian flag should be bicolored, signifying the union of the blacks and mulattoes in the cause of liberty.

The arms of the country first carried on the ensign were put there by President Alexandre Sabes Petion, who served from 1807 to 1818. In 1811 the coat of arms consisted of a shield on which a phoenix was represented rising from its ashes. A lion on each side supported the shield which was surmounted by a crown.

Today, the arms of the Republic consist of a palm tree surmounted by a Liberty Cap and surrounded by a trophy of flags and bayonets. Underneath is the motto, "L'Union fait la force." (Union makes strength.) When President Soulouque established himself as Emperor Faustin I, he modified the coat of arms, but it was restored in 1861 and has remained unchanged.

(Tomorrow: Honduras)

Service Plus

St. Louis, Mo.

Do knights go around in the early morning hours, sans shining armor, and driving taxi cabs? A young woman here is much inclined to think so.

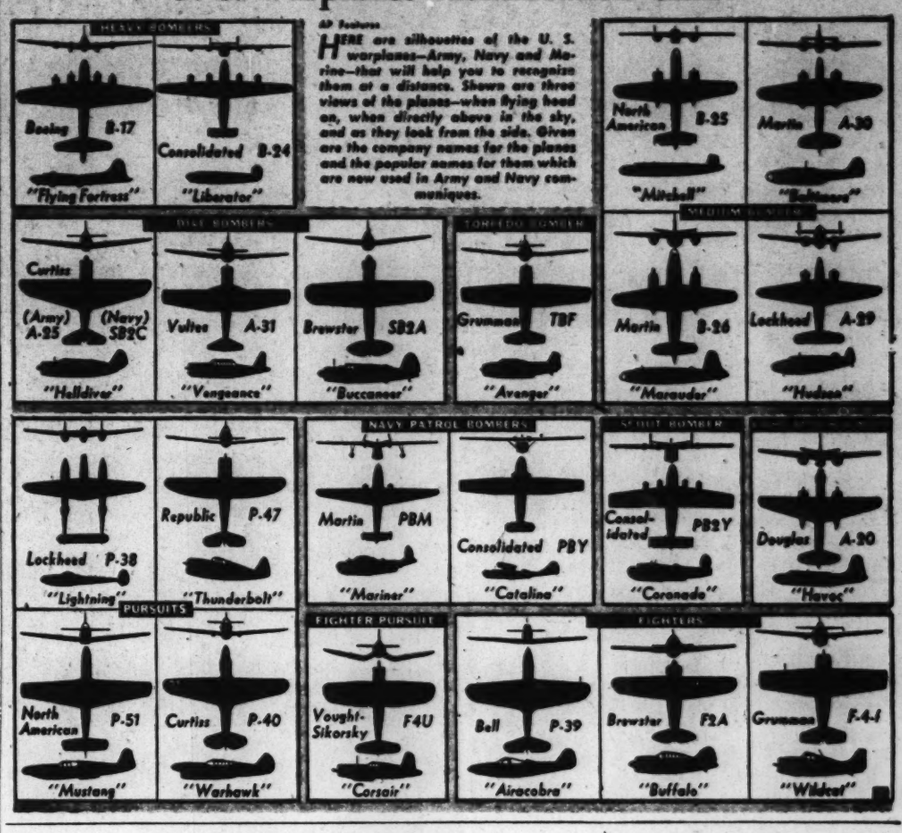
Her employment, far down in the city, requires her presence at five o'clock in the morning. This, in turn, makes it necessary for her to use the service of an owl trolley car which passes an adjacent street corner a few minutes after four o'clock. On a recent morning she reached there just in time to see it pass along on its way, leaving her standing there in a state of great dismay.

While she was pondering what she might possibly do, a taxi drew up and stopped. Learning of her predicament, the driver volunteered to overtake the car, and guaranteed to do so within his minimum rate of fare. She was happy to accept and off they sped. As the car stopped to take on a passenger and it seemed as though she might also have the coveted opportunity to board it, the driver remarked: "Young lady, you missed that car once this morning, and I'm not going to run the risk of its starting now before you have a chance to board it. I intend to make sure of that." Then he calmly turned his cab around on the tracks in front of the car, effectively blocking its passage. "There," he called to his grateful passenger, "that's service plus."

U. S. Warplanes Identification Chart

AP Features

HERE are silhouettes of the U. S. warplanes—Army, Navy and Marine—that will help you to recognize them at a distance. Shown are three views of the planes—when flying head on, when directly above in the sky, and as they look from the side. Given are the company names for the planes and the popular names for them which are now used in Army and Navy communiques.

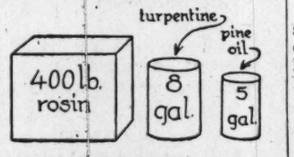


Did You Ever Wonder

How Old Pine Stumps Can Provide Needed War Materials?

A cut-over pine forest boasting nothing more than weathered pine stumps might seem an unlikely source of needed war materials. In point of fact, however, through what is known as stump processing or distillation such timber can be made to yield tons of turpentine and such products as rosin, pine oil, and synthetic bases for the making of camphor, varnish, lacquer, plasticizers, and chemical solvents.

There are two principal methods of distillation used to abstract these valuable products from the stumps. In one, stump chips are added to pine knots and subjected to intense,



Products obtainable from one ton of pine stumps by the steam process.

dry heat. The heat drives off the resinous chemicals and leaves a charcoal by-product.

The other method employs large complicated steam plants. The thoroughly weathered stumps are washed free from dirt and then cut into small pieces, and finally into tiny chips.

The chips are then put into huge tanks, which may have a capacity of as much as 15 tons. The chips are thereupon treated with a petroleum solvent (such as benzole or naphtha) which is steam heated and forced into the chip-filled tanks under pressure.

The solvent removes the resin products from the chips and when the process is complete, the liquid (containing turpentine, rosin, and pine oil in solution) is drained off. The chips may be dried and used for fuel under the boilers in the distillation plant.

The liquid drawn off is allowed to cool, in which process a resinous pitch settles and may be readily separated. The remaining liquid is heated to separate the other products.

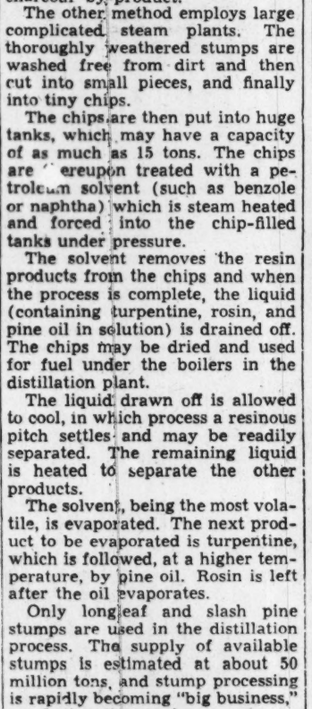
The solvent, being the most volatile, is evaporated. The next product to be evaporated is turpentine, which is followed, at a higher temperature, by pine oil. Rosin is left after the oil evaporates.

Only longleaf and slash pine stumps are used in the distillation process. The supply of available stumps is estimated at about 50 million tons, and stump processing is rapidly becoming "big business," employing thousands.

W. P. Keasbey

Concrete Ships

The first of 100 concrete vessels ordered by the government has been launched; it is an oil barge 375 feet long, with a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons.


FACTS FIGURES
SCIENTISTS FIGURE THE TEMPERATURE AT THE CENTER OF SUN 25,700,000 DEGREES CENTIGRADE
IT'S A FACT AN ARMORED DIVISION WILL USE AS MUCH AS 17 BOX CAR LOADS OF AMMUNITION IN A SINGLE DAY.
CHIMNEY SWIFTS FLY 19 OUT OF 24 HOURS
K. PARRIS
NEW YORK AND BOSTON HAVE PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR SYSTEMS UNDER THE STREETS TO CARRY MAIL

A Verse for Today . . .

The darkness is past, and the true light now shineth.—I JOHN 2:8

Did You Know That—

Governors' salaries range from $3,000 to $25,000 a year?

Sun spots are dark, cloud-like regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which last from a day to a week?

The name of Alaska was derived from an Aleut word meaning "great country?"

Tackling the Impossible

The slogan of the ordnance division of the U. S. Army is: "The difficult things we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer."

Hint on Chickens

Table scraps, garden waste, vegetable tops, and lawn clippings can be fed to the home flock of chickens.

In Lighter Vein

A Free Spirit

To the wandering Westerners of the old days their abode was the great out-of-doors, the roof over their heads the sky's blue canopy. One free spirit was old Pete Mason, one of the drivers of a freight wagon train. Most of the men slept at night beneath their wagons, but not Pete.

When the gathering around the camp fire at night broke up, and each man repaired to his own wagon, Pete would take his blanket and spread it upon the open plain, and there take his rest.

"Why don't you sleep under your wagon?" one of the men asked.

"Too confining," drawled Pete, staring up at the twinkling stars.

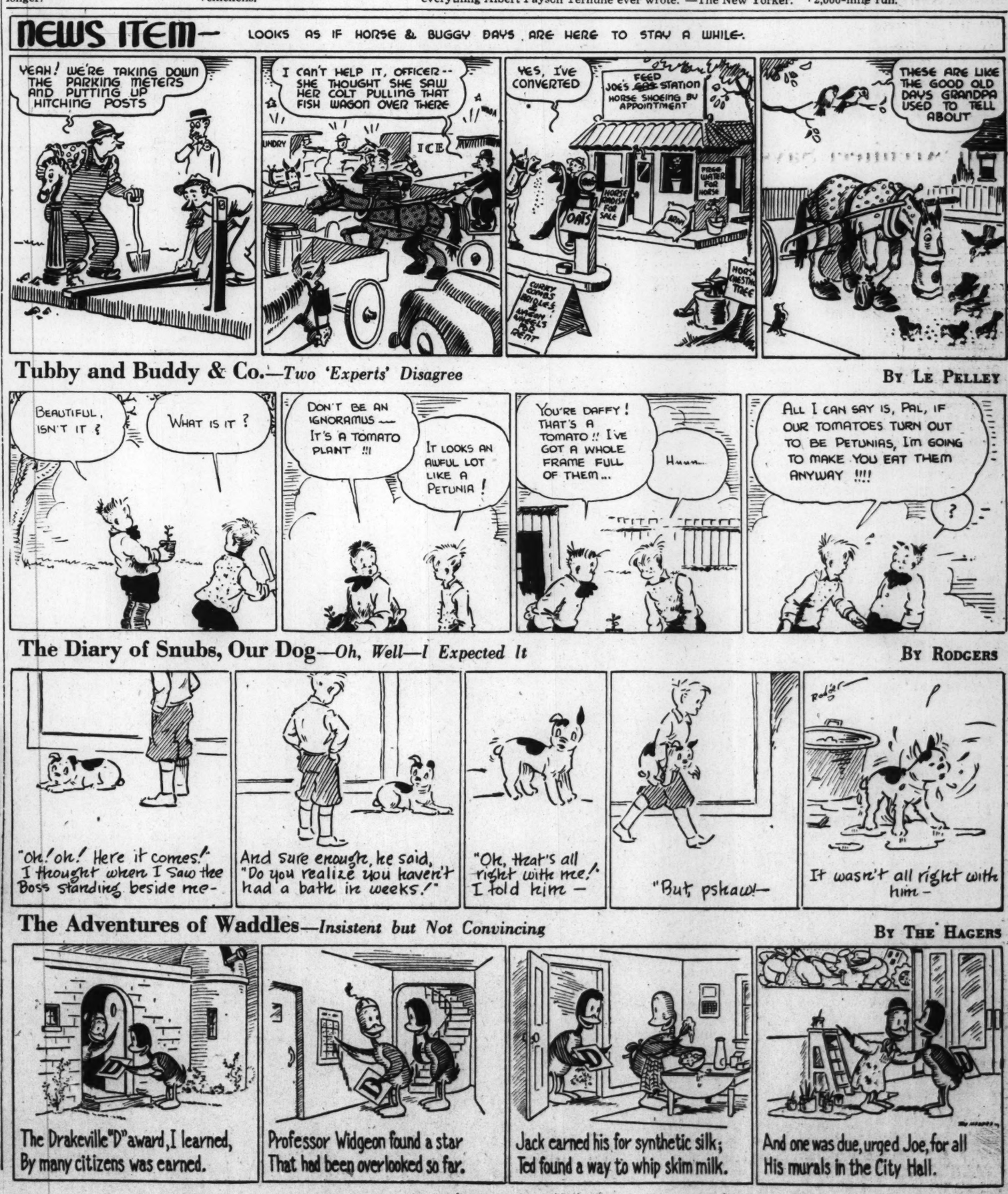
Just One Author for Her

Fourteen is the age when literary enthusiasm is strongest and literary standards are the severest. It was a girl of this magic age who approached an attendant in an uptown branch of the Public Library with the remark that she had been thinking she might as well turn in her card. "I love good books," she said, "and I'd welcome suggestions about new ones, if there are any, but I've read everything Albert Payson Terhune ever wrote."—The New Yorker.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Both the outdoor advertising and summer resort businesses are adversely affected by the restrictions on vacation travel. It looks like a hard summer for the billboard and boardbill.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Berlin spokesmen are preparing the German people's minds for the evacuation of Tunisia under painful conditions. They can only hope that Rommel's athletes are as good at swimming as they are in the 2,000-mile run.


NEWS ITEM— LOOKS AS IF HORSE & BUGGY DAYS ARE HERE TO STAY A WHILE.
YEAH! WE'RE TAKING DOWN THE PARKING METERS AND PUTTING UP HITCHING POSTS
I CAN'T HELP IT, OFFICER -- SHE THOUGHT SHE SAW HER COLT PULLING THAT FISH WAGON OVER THERE
LAUNDRY
ICE
YES, I'VE CONVERTED
FEED
JOE'S GAS STATION
HORSE SHOEING BY APPOINTMENT
OATS
HORSE BLANKETS FOR SALE
FREE WATER FOR HORSE
HORSE WASHING TABLE
THESE ARE LIKE THE GOOD OLD DAYS GRANDPA USED TO TELL ABOUT
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Two 'Experts' Disagree
BY LE PELLEY
BEAUTIFUL, ISN'T IT?
WHAT IS IT?
DON'T BE AN IGNORAMUS — IT'S A TOMATO PLANT !!!
IT LOOKS AN AWFUL LOT LIKE A PETUNIA!
YOU'RE DAFFY! THAT'S A TOMATO!! I'VE GOT A WHOLE FRAME FULL OF THEM...
Hmm...
ALL I CAN SAY IS, PAL, IF OUR TOMATOES TURN OUT TO BE PETUNIAS, I'M GOING TO MAKE YOU EAT THEM ANYWAY !!!!
?
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Oh, Well—I Expected It
BY RODGERS
"Oh! oh! Here it comes! I thought when I saw the Boss standing beside me-
And sure enough, he said, "Do you realize you haven't had a bath in weeks!"
"Oh, that's all right with me! I told him —
"But, pshaw!—
It wasn't all right with him -
The Adventures of Waddles—Insistent but Not Convincing
BY THE HAGERS
The Drakeville "D" award, I learned, By many citizens was earned.
Professor Widgeon found a star That had been overlooked so far.
Jack earned his for synthetic silk; Ted found a way to whip skim milk.
And one was due, urged Joe, for all His murals in the City Hall.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Victory at Mateur

Capture of Mateur makes gratifying reading for the home front. To the men who made the capture it means they must now press on to still harder tasks.

This is America's moment in the African campaign. Americans have earned and are receiving wholehearted praise from their British allies. United States troops were entrusted with the job of breaking through the Nazi defense ring while the British First and Eighth Armies kept continuous pressure on other points. The results prove that co-ordination was of a high order among all the United Nations forces, and that the Americans were more than a match for the toughened, experienced experts of the Nazi force in Africa.

Whether the soldiers on the spot know it or not they have won glory, as the word is spelled in war. They have paid for it in casualties whose best justification is that they advance the cause of freedom and will probably save more lives in the long run than were lost in the battle for Mateur.

Mateur is important because it is on the single rail line from Tunis to Bizerte and is a center from which roads start across a fertile plain in several directions. Its capture means that the Americans have fought their way through a formidable mountainous terrain, against well prepared Nazi positions, taking hill after hill, meeting counterattacks and then pressing forward again. They have now driven a wedge into the German defenses which threatens to split the Nazi power and isolate Tunis from Bizerte.

The gain is such as to give weight to General Giraud's recent prediction that Africa would be cleared of Nazis in a month. But predictions can go wrong, and the optimism which comes so easily to the home front may well be tempered by knowledge of the task still ahead. United Nations forces know they must be prepared for strong counterattacks which the Germans may launch to retrieve Mateur. Moreover, Bizerte may prove a hard-shelled nut indeed. It has been described as second in strength among Mediterranean forts, the first being Gibraltar. Doubtless the Nazis, who are playing this game for time, have invested heavily in the business of making Bizerte into an almost immovable object.

Experience tells us they will not count the cost of upsetting the United Nations timetable, especially now that the invasion of the Continent is plainly written there. Americans may well be proud, and prayerful, as their sons press toward final victory in Africa.

Who's So Gullible?

John L. Lewis returned from his truce conference with Fuels Administrator Ickes talking about a contract with the "new employer" of the coal miners. The intimation was that in the fifteen days of the truce the United States Government would come to terms with the United Mine Workers. Now reports from Washington declare that Mr. Ickes never promised any contract and that the Government will not make one with the miners.

This would be consistent with the Government's position in the past. Even the Roosevelt Administration, labeled a "labor" Government, has not made contracts with unions. It considers itself merely the temporary custodian of the properties involved. And President Roosevelt in his radio talk about the strike said:

> If an adjustment of wages results from a decision of the War Labor Board or from any new agreement between the operators and miners, which is approved by the War Labor Board, that adjustment will be made retroactive to April 1.

That seems to put Mr. Lewis right back where he was before the miners quit—up against the WLB. He had refused to go before the WLB on the grounds that it could not give the miners an increase because it was bound by the Little Steel formula. What then does the President mean by an "adjustment of wages" to be "retroactive to April 1" if approved by the WLB? Since the miners have already passed the Little Steel level, how can the WLB (except by a patent subterfuge which will open the way to dozens of other new wage demands) give the miners anything?

Who is being fooled by Mr. Lewis's talk of making a contract with the Government although he refuses to deal with the WLB? And who is being fooled by intimations that the Government will hold the anti-inflation line on the Little Steel formula while Mr. Roosevelt is talking of wage adjustments which could interest the miners only if they broke the formula and the anti-inflation line? Somebody must think the public is very gullible.

Letting the Country Down

The Treasury's position in the American tax picture daily becomes more puzzling. Presumably acting with Treasury support and advice, President Roosevelt early this year asked Congress to raise $16,000,000,000 in additional revenue for the combined purpose of helping to pay for the war and combating inflation.

True, the President's request was clothed in vaguest terms, but Congress and the American people had a right to assume that his figure was a carefully-thought-out goal, a responsible objective.

Now, however, the Treasury has supported the Doughton bill, which, among other things, retains 1942 tax rates for 1943. This means that instead of having a new tax bill for this year, pegged at rates which would bring in something approaching the $16,000,000,000 goal, the Treasury has said it is agreeable to accepting in the way of additional revenue only what it can collect, over a period of three years, of 1942 taxes, and those to be paid at 1941 rates. The lowest estimate of this added revenue for the fiscal year beginning in July is $3,000,000,000, the highest is $5,400,000,000. Either, obviously, is a far cry from the $16,000,000,000.

Taxes are the missing link in the barricade against inflation. Lack of proper taxes is a weakness in the war effort. Failure to have sound fiscal policies in paying for a war has always been a factor in postwar economic maladjustments.

The Treasury has let the country down badly in not having formulated an effective, intelligent wartime revenue program. The House Ways and Means Committee has done no better.

The Pulitzer Prizes

The Pulitzer Prizes this year contain the usual proportion of surprises, and a few obvious selections. Probably no one will disagree violently with the award to Samuel Eliot Morison for his "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," or with that to Robert Frost for his "A Witness Tree," even though some might prefer other choices. And any disputes that may arise over the other awards will serve the purpose of keeping alive interest in journalism and the arts.

In picking Thornton Wilder's play, "The Skin of Our Teeth," the committee paid tribute to certainly the most original play of the New York season; whether it represents "in marked fashion the educational value and power of the stage" will remain a matter of opinion.

Choice of Upton Sinclair's "Dragon's Teeth" is one of the surprises. The novel is the third in a long series designed as a fictional history of our times, in the manner of Jules Romains's "Men of Good Will."

Many no doubt would have preferred Douglas Southall Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants" to Esther Forbes's "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," but probably nobody would contend that the latter is in any way unworthy of the honor it has received.

Especial interest attaches to the music award as being the first by the Pulitzer committee in this field. The choice of William Schuman's "Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song," will please most music lovers who are familiar with it. This composition for chorus and orchestra, based on verses of Walt Whitman, is a song to liberty which was well received when it was produced in March by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

As for the awards in the field of journalism, it is a happy thing to note that the principal honors go to newspapers and newpaper men of the great Middle West, which to so many millions, is "the real America." The Omaha World-Herald, the Chicago Daily News, and the Des Moines Register are three excellent newspapers. The latter was recognized not only in the editorial writing of Forrest W. Seymour, but in a cartoon by the noted "Ding"—Jay N. Darling—whose work is syndicated by the Iowa newspaper. Even Frank Noel, the prize-winning photographer, is a Texan whose training was largely in the Middle West.

The distinguished military commentator of the New York Times, Hanson W. Baldwin, is given an award, not for his excellent comment, but for his report of a tour of the Southwest Pacific during which he used his background of military knowledge in analyzing and criticizing American strategy in that area. The Pulitzer committee must have had a difficult time passing over some of the very excellent eyewitness reporting by correspondents with the armed forces in various fields of operation.

Our Readers Say—

A Voice From Guadalcanal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The current broadcasts from the United States have been giving us news about a postwar proposal now before Congress. This project, dealing directly with a plan for a United Nations peace, is highly encouraging.

A United Nations peace is a most precious thing and necessarily demands strong foundation. There is no stronger foundation than God. Your editorials have reiterated many times the importance of our peacemakers' concern for Christian principle every step of the way.

This may be 1943, but there is profit in pondering the advice given the Israelites, when they came out of Egypt into a land "that floweth with milk and honey." If they were to enjoy their inheritance, they were instructed to present the "first fruits of the land" to God.

Let us demand that United Nations peacemakers include in their treaties a provision that the first fruits of our peace be given to God.

M. JOHN VICKERMAN, ENS., U. S. N. R.
Guadalcanal

A Cause of Spiritual Freedom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the show window of a British insurance office in downtown New York blazons forth a startling message uttered by an American statesman of Revolutionary days: "I have sworn eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." This random reader, although a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, felt impelled to ponder these words credited to Thomas Jefferson. He could not but wonder whether the strategy "the best defense is offense"—here exemplified in the mental realm—was not a contributing cause of that spiritual freedom which revealed that all men have "certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," the prerogatives of an ideal citizenry.

Were such a fire of hostility to burn in the heart of every lover of mankind, would there not be a hastening of the inevitable annihilation of all injustice?

New York — A. D. D.

Great Awakening Necessary

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The apathy and indifference of men and nations in taking a firm stand with Great Britain for the "inalienable, universal rights of men"; the Pearl Harbor catastrophe; the constant labor unrest; the confusion of statesmen; and the inability of military executives to see and achieve the needful objectives to overcome the enemy, have all been accomplished by mass mesmerism.

If universal citizenry is not awake, the same proponents of evil will use the same method to bring about a fictitious peace.

Therefore, each individual should pause and give earnest prayerful thought to this undeniable fact: the millions of lives lost in military service; the untold sorrows, sufferings, and afflictions; the inestimable amount of property damaged and lost, let alone the billions spent and to be spent as a consequence of this war, will all have been in vain, if humankind has not advanced spiritually.

Hartford, Conn. — IRVING S. BAILEY

Nations Must Learn

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nations must learn to conduct themselves as individuals with integrity do.

If a man of honor has few possessions he does not go forth with a gun and steal from another.

He tries by hard work and trade to better his position.

Often he is disappointed with the result.

But never, if he is a decent person, does he attack his neighbor for gain.

Nations must conduct themselves in the same manner.

New York — EDNA M. ADAMS

A Civilian Cry

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor recently I noted the defense of our Army commissaries by Quartermaster General E. B. Gregory. He admitted that there might have been some "wastage" but denies that Army food consumption has had anything to do with "the present national food shortage." Regarding his latter assertion, I have seen in this war camp center too much to accept any such statement.

San Diego's increase in population by at least 150,000 during the last year or more, due to enormous expansions of war industries, naturally created and continues to create a tense food situation. The result has been the closing down of scores of small restaurants with the larger ones and hotel dining rooms positively staggering under the loads of their extra patronage.

Now the Army and Navy mess tables may be loaded with the best and thus ought to be eagerly and regularly patronized by young men with the heartiest of appetites. But such is not the case. For thousands of these well-fed boys of Uncle Sam's family literally swarm into San Diego every day, flock into the city's restaurants and eat as if they hadn't seen a real meal in a whole week.

Not wishing to appear either unpatriotic or inhospitable, San Diegans do not complain of these constant raids on their scant supplies or of the monopoly on seats in their restaurants.

Thousands of our rich Uncle's warnephews every day and night are deliberately "parked" by our Army and Navy commands on the already overcrowded eating lots of civilians, and as this goes on regularly to the tune of not less that 100,000 meals per week in San Diego alone, I fail to see how Quartermaster General Gregory can say the Armed Services have nothing to do with civilian food shortages.

The soldiers are not to blame. But the officers in charge are to blame, seeing they make no objection to their men's "raiding" of the civilian's poorly stocked icebox.

Lakeside, Calif. — TOM HAMILTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

He'll Find It Pretty Solid Underneath

Down the Middle of the Road

The Voice of the People

By Erwin D. Canham

It is perfectly apparent that unless some outburst of American public opinion prevents it, the Senate is again ready to block a peace settlement in which the United States would accept its basic world obligations. There are within the Senate too many men of preconceived ideas and fixed opinions to make any other conclusion safe. The only hope is that these entrenched Senators—who read last November's elections as a triumph for isolationism, and never read very far beyond the voting returns—will be disillusioned by the public itself.

One first step in this disillusionment process has already taken place. Two weeks ago the Associated Press polled the Senate on the most essential and central part of the B_2H_2 resolution—the commitment to some form of postwar international police force. The question was phrased in these words: "Do you favor committing the Senate and country now to a postwar course of preserving the peace through an international police force?" The results were:

Yes	24 Senators
No	32 Senators
Not voting	40 Senators

* * *

At almost exactly the same time, the Gallup poll took one of its now highly respected samples. The question was slightly different, but only so slightly as to make the difference one of hair-splitting. It asked: "Should the countries fighting the Axis set up an international police force after the war is over to try to keep peace throughout the world?" The results, covering the entire United States, were:

Yes	74 per cent
No	14 per cent
No opinion	12 per cent

The extremely emphatic nature of this vote showed that the hair-splitting differences in phraseology of the question can be ignored, and that a big majority of Americans would today favor an international police force.

And yet the 32 Senators who voted "No" are within one vote of the total needed to block any treaty setting up a world police force. And the 40 who declined to vote—showing that they are sitting on the fence waiting for opinion to formulate—may read in the Gallup results, if they will, a strong indication that opinion has formed.

The 32 Senators who voted "No" have one basis for hedging. They can say that they are against committing the United States now, although they might ultimately favor a world police force. Here we come to the crux of the whole matter. America's allies are today deeply disturbed over the trend of American opinion. They know their history; 1919 is vividly in their memories; they see the many signs of similar behavior again. Great Britain, in particular, has got to make far closer bonds with Russia if it cannot count on the United States. And Russia can extort far greater demands from the British if it is feared that the United States will revert to isolationism.

You might almost say that if Britain is forced to concede to Russia vast territorial demands in Eastern Europe, it would be because Britain is afraid it cannot count on America. And so the 32 Senators who oppose a present commitment must bear a considerable responsibility.

If America's allies could count on America's good faith and good sense when the time comes, there would be no need for seeking a commitment now. But by past behavior the United States has mortgaged both its good faith and its good sense. Therefore they quite naturally want to know where they stand, in fairly definite terms. The United States refuses to tell them if the Senate declines to take some action in the direction of the B_2H_2 resolution. And so they have to make their bargain elsewhere.

Of course, the United States could not be expected to make a commitment that could not be altered in future. No nation could take such a step. All America's allies ask is an adequate indication of its general direction. If the United States will agree to remain part of the world, shouldering its share of responsibility in peace-making as it is doing in war-making, they should be content.

* * *

If the 32 Senators who voted "No" are against a world police force altogether, they have to take the view that after the war the United States will take no responsibility in preventing Germany, Japan, or some other aggressor from organizing World War Three. It is now clear to most people that world policing is necessary—is valuable insurance—to prevent catastrophies like this war. This fact is evidently not clear to the 32 Senators.

Their views, for the most part, are well known. They consist of nationalism, isolationism, chauvinism. They would abuse and condemn their country's allies. They would appeal to the narrowest prejudices of American citizens. They revert to the arguments used before Pearl Harbor.

And they are seeking by every possible parliamentary device to pick apart and nullify the B_2H_2 resolution. They object to every clause and comma. They are trying to bottle it up in committee, or at most to report out a meaningless form of words. They are shrewd politicians, and by dint of long and petrifying tenure of office they have secured heavy majorities in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Only the public can blast them out.

Mirror of World Opinion

All-Out War and Sobriety

An all-out war effort demands sobriety and curtailment of wasteful activities. All nations which have been in the war longer than we, recognize the danger of alcoholic beverages. Canada recently officially rationed liquor, Germany has restricted all alcoholic beverages, and England, Russia, Japan and other fighting nations also have governmental restrictions. It is about time the United States benefited by their experience.—Mrs. IDA B. WISE SMITH, National President, W. C. T. U.

The Wide Horizon

A Labor Leader's Mistake

By Frederick W. Carr

Despite the many thousands of miners involved, the temporary coal tieup has been essentially a one-man strike. There has never been another like this wartime stoppage, because never another John L. Lewis. To understand the walkout, it is helpful to know more of Mr. Lewis.

Despite the huge advances Mr. Lewis has won for organized labor through his colossal courage, he has developed into the lone wolf of the labor movement.

Eight years ago Mr. Lewis, Sidney Hillman and some lesser labor leaders set up the Committee for Industrial Organization to promote the organization into one union of all the workers in a plant, rather than their organization into separate unions of their crafts or trades. When the A. F. of L. refused to accept these tactics, the C. I. O. split off into a separate labor movement. Its success in organizing the steel, automobile and other big industry has since proved Mr. Lewis right and the A. F. of L. behind the times in many industries.

* * *

As chairman of the loose committee originally composing the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis held on to that personal type of direction until complaints within the C. I. O. multiplied. Ultimately when a constitutional convention was called, the Committee became the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Mr. Lewis was of course elected president.

Then, though President Roosevelt and his policies had been indispensable to the rise of the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis in 1940 urged his defeat for re-election. Mr. Lewis thereupon had to retire from the C. I. O. presidency. But he kept the chairmanship of its unique political wing, Labor's Non-Partisan League, through which the C. I. O. functioned politically. He and Mr. Hillman had invented the league in 1936 to aid in re-electing Mr. Roosevelt. Now the league dwindled and disappeared.

On the war in Europe, several years before Pearl Harbor, he took a position which many in the labor movement regarded as isolationism. Criticism of other labor leaders continued after Pearl Harbor. In organizing the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis cultivated the radicals, though not a radical himself. The war has had its part in a split between Mr. Lewis and the Communists, and they are now fighting him.

President Roosevelt selected Mr. Hillman as his chief labor spokesman, making him co-director of the Office of Production Management. Mr. Lewis split with Mr. Hillman.

The new C. I. O. president, Philip Murray, had been one of Mr. Lewis's principal lieutenants in the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Lewis split with Mr. Murray.

The breach with Mr. Murray widened, and Mr. Lewis last October split with the C. I. O., taking himself and his union out.

Meanwhile, as he stirred up the question of industrial democracy in industry by organization of the C. I. O., he stepped on democracy within his own union. During the depression the coal miners' union had gone on the rocks. Miners had no work, couldn't pay dues, their organization withered. In 1933 Mr. Lewis reorganized a number of its districts, which frequently are States, by appointing their executive officers.

* * *

Unquestionably he named many effective men. But when better times returned and the union again became strong, Mr. Lewis continued to appoint. Many miners protested for the right to elect their own officials. The issue of "autonomy," or local self-government, developed. Back in 1939, when the issue was still hot, as many as 14 out of 35 American mining districts remained "provisional," including Ohio and Illinois. Mr. Lewis curtly beat down the members who demanded democracy. He still appoints a number of district officers.

In the last few years Mr. Lewis has undertaken to organize dairy farmers into the miners' union. Earlier the project had been offered the A. F. of L., which turned it down, because many dairy farmers are employers, and the A. F. of L. could not see organizing employers into labor unions. Mr. Lewis also enlarged the coal miners' organization to take in railroad and building trades workers, though standard unions in both fields have been in existence for many years. He is taking in other groups. If his program of expansion into competing fields should be successful, which it is not largely, the labor movement instead of being split two ways, would be split three.

Like many another individual, Mr. Lewis lacks a brake. He has had at times shown exceptional foresight, and at other times made mistakes. Of the mistakes, his wartime strike is biggest, no matter what he may gain.

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